Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,150. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: FAIR, WARMER.

Stock Market—Stagnant.

Wheat, 90½; corn, 29⅝; cotton, 7⅛.

FOREIGN.—The body of Novelist Crackanthorpe, who disappeared last October from Paris, was found in the River Seine yesterday. Turkish troops revolted recently, demanding their pay and new uniforms, and their demands were complied with. Gen. Meredith Read, formerly American Consul General in France and Algeria, is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis in Paris.—Page 5.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday allowed $187,580 to the District Attorney, $57,700 to the Coroner, and $129,000 to the Register. Mr. Olcott expressed his surprise at the great amounts paid to expert witnesses. One expert in the Barberi trial received $10,000. Prof. Vaughn of Ann Arbor received $300 per day in the Fleming case.—Page 9.

The State Railroad Commission has granted permission to the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company to proceed with its tunnel between the two cities. The board has denied the application of the Brooklyn Bridge, Prospect Park and Eastern Railway Company to construct street car lines in Brooklyn.—Page 2.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan informed Police Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday that Commissioner Parker's statement in reference to the secret rating of Roundsman "Jerry" Sullivan, his kinsman, was not true. Last night Mr. Parker, in an open letter to Senator Sullivan, reiterated his statement.—Page 3.

The sharp Winter weather added to the Christmas cheer about the city. The stores were crowded, railroad traffic was heavy, and Uncle Sam's post delivery taxed. The usual preparations have been made to look after the wants and comfort of the unfortunates to-day.—Page 9.

The celebration of the nineteen hundredth anniversary of the birth of Christ was begun by a Christian convocation at the Gospel Tabernacle on Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street yesterday. Services will continue until Jan. 3.—Page 9.

The Long Island Railroad again found itself blockaded on the eastern lines by snow Wednesday and yesterday. Passengers were compelled to stay in the cars all night, but some were sent to hotels at the company's expense.—Page 2.

The examination of William G. Wood, as to his sanity, was begun before a commission yesterday. Wood was accused of crime, and his friends, to save him, declared that he was not responsible for his acts.—Page 6.

Charles R. Flint, the shipping merchant, was riding on lower Fifth Avenue in a cutter yesterday, when his horse took fright and he was thrown out into a snowbank. The horse knocked down and injured a peddler.—Page 12.

The Committee on Draft of the Greater New York Charter Commission made public eight chapters of the proposed charter, and made arrangements for hearings of citizens or public bodies who have suggestions to offer.

Inspector O'Keefe began yesterday an investigation into the conduct of certain policemen who were at and near the Goldsmith house Sunday night, when it was burned and the family lost their lives.—Page 9.

Col. Gouraud has bought the International Hotel at Niagara Falls. He will tear down that structure and the Cataract House, and will replace them with the largest hotel in the world.—Page 2.

Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided that eleven city offices which Mayor Wurster has placed on the non-competitive schedule, must be filled by competitive examination.—Page 3.

The attention of the District Attorney's office was called yesterday to the fact that the Day Warden of the Tombs had accepted a diamond ring from his subordinates as a Christmas present.—Page 9.

Capt. Symms Baker of the Lone Hill Life Saving Station of Long Island died yesterday. He caught consumption while engaged in the rescue of sailors of the schooner Louis V. Place.—Page 5.

Interviews show that the trend of opinion is toward legislative action to reduce the price of gas, probably to $1 a thousand cubic feet, and against municipal ownership.—Page 8.

The swift destruction by fire of Taudt's factory, in Newark, compelled seventy-five employes to flee for safety. All escaped, but the building was a total loss.

City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn will make no fight against the election of a Platt man as Chairman of the Brooklyn General Committee.—Page 2.

H. W. Merriam, a manufacturer of Newton, N. J., distributed $6,500 among his employes and canceled a mortgage which he held against one of his men.

The boys of Grammar School No. 69 gave an entertainment of speeches, music, and recitations, as the beginning of the Christmas holidays.—Page 9.

Chief of Police Conlin has decided to prefer charges against Capt. Chapman for his action at the Seely dinner at Sherry's Saturday night.—Page 9.

Riley Grannan, the plunger, has obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Brooklyn Jockey Club from ruling him off its track.—Page 2.

The Cuban insurgents have made another attack on Regla, opposite Havana. Gen. Weyler is reported to be making a desert of Pinar del Rio.

The Grand Jury is about to look into the cases of alleged neglect and ill-treatment in city institutions where infants are cared for.—Page 9.

The Carnegie Company announces that it will pay the present scale of wages during 1897, despite the lower prices for iron.—Page 2.

A section of the Reno elevator for carrying passengers to the bridge cars was tried, and was said to work well.—Page 9.

The Department of Justice contemplates action to protect the Government's interests in relation to the Union Pacific.—Page 7.

The Supreme Court of Missouri declares unconstitutional the Kansas City ordinance which makes voting compulsory.

Two non-union cab drivers were assaulted by strikers in this city, and one man was roughly handled.—Page 8.

A bitter wrangle is in progress over the cause of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois.—Page 2.

President Cleveland pardoned a woman "moonshiner" from sympathy for her little child.

Oscar O. Wohlfeld, a New York business man, is insane at Kansas City.—Page 7.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Post Office Notice—Foreign mails.—Page 6.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Arrest of a City Chamberlain.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Andrew J. Rodgers, the City Chamberlain of Johnstown, was arrested this afternoon on the complaint of Mayor Knox, who charged him with appropriating about $5,000 of the city's funds. He was subsequently released on $6,000 bail. It was supposed that the matter had been settled by Rodgers's bondsmen, making the deficiency good, but as Rodgers had refused to settle with the latter, his arrest followed.

FIGHTING NEAR HAVANA

ANOTHER ATTACK MADE ON REGIA, ACROSS THE BAY.

Gen. Weyler Making a Desert of Pinar del Rio—Destroying Everything He Cannot Appropriate for Spain.

KEY WEST, Dec. 24.—Passengers from Havana to-night report that another attack was made last night upon Regla, just across Havana Bay, and almost under the guns of the fortress. This and other fights near there have greatly alarmed the people of Havana. The troop nightwatch in the suburbs has been doubled.

News from Pinar del Rio shows that Gen. Weyler is keeping his word to make that section a desert. He has ordered the guerrilas to collect all the cattle and provisions, destroying that which they cannot carry off, and to fire all plantations, canefields, and houses. To the petitions of the people for food, he has turned a deaf ear, and it seems as though nothing could prevent hundreds from starving.

Gen. Riveria has sent word to Gen. Weyler that if the latter persists in his threat to kill all pacificos, he, Riveria, will make reprisals on Spaniards captured by him. Weyler affects to disregard this, but good authorities say that he will not dare to carry out his ideas as broadly as he declared. The guerrilias have full authority to kill all pacificos found in the country, or to force them to move into the garrisoned towns. As even the troops in such places have little extra food, and the residents little to spare, this order makes it a great hardship on the poor farmers.

Already a wide stretch of country has been visited by Major Archimendez, commanding one of the bands of Spanish guerrillas, and he has left a wide path of ruin and desolation behind him. Houses have been burned, plantations destroyed, and all provisions hoarded by the country people taken or destroyed.

Gen. Riveria is moving out of his intrenchments, and reports indicate that a battle may be fought soon. Weyler has visited various points on the trocha and San Cristoval, but he is always accompanied by a large force.

Many skirmishes are reported along the line of the trocha and on the outskirts of Artemisa, but nothing of importance. A battle was fought in the Santa Clara Province between guerrilla bands, the Cubans forcing the Spaniards to retire into Remedios with heavy loss.

No further details have been obtained as yet regarding the landing of the Three Friends expedition, and the "reported" capture of Ralph D. Paine, the New York reporter. Fighting ensued at the landing of the cargo, and the Spaniards were beaten off.

THE THREE FRIENDS SEIZED.

Orders from the Secretary of the Treasury Awaited.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 24.—The filibustering steamer Three Friends, which slipped out of Fernandina on the 14th inst., and which had on board a large quantity of arms and ammunition, Cuban volunteers, and a quantity of dynamite, arrived here at 6 P. M.

The Captain says he is from Fernandina, and has not been off the coast, but has been detained by bad weather. He denies having had on board arms or ammunition or passengers when he sailed from Fernandina.

The Collector of Customs ordered the steamer seized, and will await instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. The opinion here is that the steamer landed in Cuba, near Sagua la Grande.

A CORRESPONDENT CAPTURED.

He Is an American Citizen and Will Be Duly Protected.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Harry Delgado, who is described as an Adjutant on the rebel General's staff, was captured in the Prefectura of Gen. Melguizo on Dec. 15. Yesterday he was brought to Havana and imprisoned incomunicado in the San Ambroslo Hospital. It is unknown whether he is wounded or sick. The American Consulate has taken up the case, and will submit it to the Government, as Delgado claims that he is an American citizen and came to Cuba as the correspondent of a New York evening newspaper. He denies that he was a rebel officer or that he took any active part in the rebellion. He is known to many persons in Havana and elsewhere in Cuba, he at one time having been a purser in the employ of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

A Spanish newspaper reporter says that when captured Delgado had in his possession a letter to the late Antonio Maceo, the rebel leader, who was killed recently near Punta Brava, and an order from Maceo to the rebel Prefect of the district in which he was captured, directing the Prefect to treat him with all the courtesy due his rank.

Capt. Nazario Castillo and eleven of his followers have surrendered at Calimete, Province of Matanzas.

It is reported that the rebel leader Jiran Rus died on the night of Dec. 22.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The State Department has been officially informed of the capture of Henry Delgado, an American citizen, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The announcement of the capture was made in a Havana paper, Dec. 16, and had greatly alarmed his family and friends in New York. The matter was officially laid before Secretary Olney this morning in a dispatch signed by the publisher of a New York newspaper. The dispatch says he is an American citizen, who has a passport. He was unarmed, not uniformed. He had a letter stating his authority to act as correspondent of the New York paper, a letter of introduction to Maceo, and a letter of introduction to a Spanish General. He had tramped 200 miles from the coast to the place where he was captured.

Secretary Olney stated that the case would be at once investigated and proper action taken in the matter.

HE REPLIES TO ZERTUCHA.

What Gen. Palma Says of the Doctor's Latest Letter.

General Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate, yesterday gave out a statement in reply to a published letter of Dr. Zertucha in which the doctor says that Maceo, driven to despair by the non-support of the rebel Government, invited his own doom. He says that members of the Cuban Council are in the pay of Spain, that they fail to back their own General, and that Maceo was dispirited by the receipt of certain letters from those connected with the civil government of the insurgents.

Gen. Palma's reply is as follows:

"I am not very much surprised to see Dr. Zertucha rush into print for the purpose of distracting attention from himself by attracting it to a scandalous charge, which can only aid him with the Spaniards.

"For me it is a sufficient indication of the man' character that he surrenders to the enemy under the conditions in his case and that he is treated in such a kindly manner by the Spaniards.

"What more natural than that he, in combination with Spanish diplomacy, should be the instrument by which the revolution should be discredited? He certainly knows that this interview will ultimately be sent to Cuba, where it cannot be received by the Spaniards otherwise than with demonstrations of gratitude.

"I know from letters received from Gen. Antonio Maceo personally, as well as from a person of our mutual confidence, through whom we frequently communicated, that Maceo was not in the desperate straits depicted by Dr. Zertucha. The following extract from a letter lately received will show that Maceo was well satisfied with the condition of affairs:

"'Republica de Cuba.

"'Ejecerto Libertador Jef. del Dep. de OC., No. 698.

"'Pinar del Rio, Nov. 14, 1896.

"'Sr. Delegado Tomas Estrada Palma, New York.

"'My Distinguished Friend: The active operations of the campaign have prevented me, much against my wishes, from answering immediately your welcome communications of the 19th and 25th of October. Gen. Rius Rivera happily disembarked with all the war material sent, which was well employed in a series of hard combats which were signal victories for us.

"'The object of Weyler was to imprison our army between two fortified lines and make us suffer a tremendous defeat, by means of simultaneous attacks by forces previously placed in those positions; but the most brilliant success crowned our efforts, six of the enemy's columns, which tried to impede our progress after our saving the expedition of Gen. Rius Rivera, being destroyed.

"As late as the 6th of December, the day before it is reported he was killed, Gen. Palma said a person of confidence and veracity had a conference with the General, and I am informed that Maceo then stated that the Cuban forces in Pinar del Rio were in excellent condition, in charge of Rius Rivera, and that he was well satisfied with his position.

"Zertucha's last published interview differs in detail from all others previously published. His assertion of Maceo's disappointment is absolutely groundless.

"Zertucha's attitude toward his former companions in arms is such as cannot win for him the credence of any honest man."

AN AMERICAN'S PERIL.

Enrique Delgardo Imprisoned at Havana as an Insurgent.

News reached W. E. D. Stokes last Wednesday night, of the capture and imprisonment at Havana of Enrique Delgado, a native American citizen, charged with being a Cuban insurgent. Delgado was captured in an insurgent military hospital at Pinar del Rio, while suffering from an inflamed ankle and swollen feet, caused by continued forced marches in Cuba. He is the son of a prominent native Cuban, but was born in New York. His mother died soon after his birth, and Ricardo Acosta, President of the Mapos Sugar Company of New Jersey and Cuba, took him into his home. About six years ago he married a Miss Granger of Hudson, N. Y., daughter of a brewer of that town, and has a boy five years old. When the Three Friends expedition left this country for Cuba, he accompanied the expedition as correspondent. Upon his arrival he was forced to make very many forced marches, which caused a swelling of his feet and necessitated his removal to the hospital where he was captured.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes is Mr. Acosta's daughter, and Delgado's father was the foster-father of Mrs. Acosta. Mr. Stokes has taken active steps to afford the unfortunate prisoner all the protection an American citizen is entitled to.

MURDER BY SPANISH TROOPS.

Antonio Diaz, His Son, and Manuel Granados Put to Death.

Word was received in the city yesterday of the murder by the Spanish troops of Antonio Diaz, a planter, his son, seven years old, and Manuel Granados of Casiguas. The letter, giving details, was received by a Cuban, resident here, who owns a farm near Jaruco, about twelve miles from Havana, and it came from his overseer, who announced that he had abandoned the farm, as his position entailed too great risk.

The letter tells of the death of Diaz, whose farm was in the neighborhood. The Spanish troops had frequently visited Diaz's place and had been treated well. Recently the Cubans, who approached so near the Capital, stopped at the farms, and though Diaz was in sympathy with them, he requested them to withdraw, as it would bring suspicion upon him. They did so, and Diaz's escape from injury at their hands was interpreted by the Spaniards as evidence that he was friendly with them. A troop of Spanish soldiers then visited the place and found Diaz ploughing in a field. His little son was near him. They put both to the machete.

They then ran across Manuel Granados, who had come to pay Diaz for some corn he had purchased. He was likewise dispatched, and $500 found on his person was appropriated.

IN BEHALF OF FREE CUBA.

Messrs. Henriques, Navarro, and Others Make Speeches.

A mass meeting for Cuban liberty was held last night at Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, under the auspices of the United Order of the Republic.

Dr. Franklin Soper, who presided, explained the objects of the meeting, and introduced as the first speaker S. P. C. Henriques, formerly United States Consul to Havana.

Mr. Henriques said the charge that the insurgents were in the main an ignorant and uneducated class, was untrue. He said he believed the report made to President Cleveland by Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee was the only correct report of the condition of affairs on the island made to this Government for many years, as the regular Consul Generals were generally property owners, and suppressed or toned down the reports made by the Consuls or Consular agents.

Rafael Navarro, a Cuban, said the Cubans would not accept an arrangement for the granting of autonomy from Spain. The Cubans would fight for unconditional and absolute liberty until the last one of them was buried.

The Rev. Richard Hartley and the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw also spoke.

Opposed to War with Spain.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 24.—The Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions deprecating any action on the part of the Government interfering with the Cuban question that is likely to lead to war with Spain, and calling on Representatives in Congress and Senators to use their influence to prevent any such action being taken.

Gen. Lee Sails for Havana.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 24.—Consul General Lee, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Lee, after spending two hours in Tampa, left Port Tampa for Havana this afternoon on the steamer Olivette.

MINISTER ANDRADE COMING.

Believed That He Has Power to Sign the Venezuelan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Mr. Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister to the United States, who went to Caracas two months ago to lay the protocol of the new boundary treaty with Great Britain before the Venezuelan Cabinet, is expected to reach Washington on Saturday of this week. The State Department, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, has every reason to believe that he has been empowered by President Crespo to sign the treaty on behalf of Venezuela.

The department has been fully advised of the protests which a few ambitious politicians in the republic made against the treaty, but its information is that these influences were strongly repressed by Crespo, who, while not satisfied with every detail, believed the treaty to be on the whole all that Venezuela can consistently ask. If Mr. Andrade, as is expected, shall reach Washington by Monday next, himself and the British Ambassador will meet—presumably at the British Embassy—almost immediately, and formally sign the protocol, thus clearing the way for that settlement "of the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana" which formed the subject of President Cleveland's special message to Congress a year ago, and which, it was feared for a time, would involve us in war with her Majesty's Government.

HYPNOTIZED AND MARRIED.

The Bride Knew Nothing of the Ceremony, and the Husband Is Arrested.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 24.—A man giving his name as Berton M. Main, and his residence as Sheldon, Ill., a phrenologist, palmist, and hypnotist, came here four weeks ago and engaged room and board at the Woodburn, a high-class boarding house. Last night he was married to Miss Mary Whitman, the handsome young sister of the landlady of the Woodburn, but to-night he is in the city jail, having been arrested on a charge of getting the girl under hypnotic influence and then marrying her.

The bride says she has no recollection of the marriage, for events which followed it until to-day, and can hardly believe that she was married, but the proof is absolute. The groom was arrested on complaint of the girl's parents, and she joins in the petition for release from the man whom she claims is very objectionable to her, but when in his presence she makes no complaint. The bride was engaged to be married to another young man of this city, and claims to have had no thought of marrying any one else.

No further action than the arrest of the groom has yet been taken, but this will be followed by all possible measures to have the marriage set aside.

PANIC CAUSED BY EXPLOSION.

Many Knocked Down and Trampled on in a Crowd.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Central Market was crowded with between 2,000 and 3,000 Christmas shoppers at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when suddenly a terrific explosion occurred, which was immediately followed by cries of "Fire!" The crowd became panic-stricken, and basket-laden women, many of them leading children, were knocked down and trampled by the frenzied people. An inestimable number received cuts and bruises, but no one is reported seriously injured.

The explosion occurred in the office of the Brandt Provision Company, and was caused by an oil tank connected with a heater. Five hundred dollars was on the cashier's desk when the explosion came, and the money was blown in all directions. The fire was soon extinguished, and then the crowd began fighting for the coin and bills which were scattered all over the market place. In this scrimmage most of the personal injuries were received. It was only after a hard fight by the Police and Fire Departments that the maddened crowd was restored to anything like order.

In addition to the bodly injuries received by many scores of people, hundreds lost what they had purchased and were carrying in their arms when the excitement began.

PRINCETON STUDENT SHOT.

Houston Armstrong, a Member of the Football Team—Accidental.

SELMA, Ala., Dec. 24.—Houston Armstrong, son of Capt. W. G. Armstrong, President of the City National Bank of Selma, and a student at Princeton College, while out bird hunting yesterday afternoon was accidentally shot by one of his friends.

The entire contents of the gun lodged in Armstrong's left arm just below the elbow, completely shattering the muscle. The physicians say there is no immediate danger of losing the arm, but cannot tell what the final result will be.

Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Princeton football team, but it is not likely he ever will play football again.

ATTACHMENT DISSOLVED.

The Business of the Columbus Buggy Company Found to be Regular.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Judge Pugh of the Common Pleas Bench to-day dissolved the attachment in the suit brought by the American Leather Company against the Columbus Buggy Company, and ordered the property released.

The Leather Company charged that the members of the buggy firm were disposing of their property to defraud creditors, but the court found that the proceedings were regular.

SCHOONER AND CREW LOST

RESULT OF THE GREAT STORM OFF NEW ENGLAND.

The Four-Masted Vessel Calvin B. Orcutt Wrecked, and the Seamen Are Frozen to Death in the Snow and Ice.

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 24.—Last night's storm was the most severe of the season here, the gale being accompanied by snow and sleet.

During the storm the schooner Calvin B. Orcutt of Perth Amboy, was wrecked, and her entire crew lost.

The gale rapidly increased during the afternoon and the falling snow added to its fierceness. Toward night some fishermen on the North Chatham shore noticed the large four-masted schooner very close in to Chatham bar, wallowing and pitching heavily, and the sea was sweeping over her deck every minute.

She was then too close in to fetch out by Pollock Rip, and the gale was crowding her on shore with mighty force. Her sails were in ribbons and the snow that was falling incased the canvas as if in a vise. The sails were blown from the bolt ropes and the ropes were as big as a man's arm. The vessel hove to as if to make soundings, and finally anchors were let go.

It is thought that the Captain misjudged his position. The schooner was first discovered coming under sail, and after she had anchored she was seen to be kedging down on the bar with signals of distress flying from her main rigging. Nothing could be done by the fishermen, so they tramped three miles to notify Capt. Doane, at Chatham Station.

The place where the ship stranded was just across a wide cut in the beach, on the south point of North Beach. Owing to the heavy breakers, the Chatham crew could not launch its boat. The Orleans crew was the only one that could possibly aid the schooner, but owing to the Government telephone cable being broken it was 11 o'clock before the Orleans crew was aware of the disaster. It was a long distance to the wreck and it was 1:30 before the crew reached the scene.

After planting a sand anchor, a line was shot from a gun. The force of the gale caused the first one to go wide. The second shot threw the line directly over the masts and it caught on the spring stays. The snow had ceased falling and the moon was shining. Men were seen lashed to the rigging, and the line hung over them, but no man moved, showing that the last spark of life had ebbed away before help had arrived. This was at two o'clock, and fifteen minutes later the masts fell, the schooner split open, and the sea claimed the vessel and crew. At daylight this morning only the keel of the vessel remained.

A PARDON FOR CHRISTMAS.

After Being Sentenced to Execution Nine Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Gov. Bushnell, following the custom of Chief Executives in issuing a pardon as a Christmas offering, ordered Isaac Smith released to-morrow.

Smith has had an unparalleled experience with courts. He has had ten trials, and been nine times sentenced to hang. On one occasion the invited guests and prison officials were grouped about the scaffold waiting for the law's vindication. The death warrant had been read, and Smith was led to the scaffold. He mounted the steps with unfaltering tread. He was prepared for the drop, and the adjusted noose dangled before his eyes. He was asked whether he had anything to say, but said nothing beyond protesting his innocence. Before the trap was sprung a reprieve came.

Smith's sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment, and he has been a model prisoner. The crime was committed in Pike County eight years ago, and consisted of the killing of a rival with a rifle.

HITT OUT OF THE CONTEST.

Reported in Chicago that He Is No Longer After the Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—It was announced today on what seemed to be excellent authority that Congressman Robert R. Hitt had withdrawn from the contest for the United States Senatorship.

Mr. Hitt's headquarters were closed today, and the hotel clerk at the Great Northern announced that Mr. Hitt had given up his rooms. A political friend of Mr. Hitt said:

"Mr. Hitt has been trying to gauge the extent of the support of Madden and Mason. Several days ago he told me the fight in his opinion really lay between those two gentlemen. He has about concluded that it is simply time wasted to continue longer in the fight."

BOSTON STRIKERS WEAKEN.

Street Cars Are Running Again and the Trouble Is Near the End.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—The probability to-night is that the strike of the street-car men is over. The lines are already manned to a great extent, and the officials say that travel will not be impeded to-morrow. Shoppers have been greatly inconvenienced by the tie-up.

At 9 o'clock to-night came the first signs of weakening on the part of the strikers, when 100 men of Division No. 7, which includes Cambridge, Arlington, Newton, and West Somerville, went back to work, and as a result a few cars are running to-night between Boston and Harvard Square, Cambridge. Some fifty or sixty men also returned on Division No. 5, (South Boston.)

The action taken by these men is thought to indicate that the backbone of the strike has been broken and that the ranks of the seceders will multiply rapidly until the old men are all back in their former places.

MILFRED HARMON MARRIED

He Is an Uncle of the Wife of President Cleveland.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 24.—The marriage of Milfred Harmon and Miss Jessie Pringle was solemnized last evening in this city. The ceremony was witnessed only by relatives and immediate friends. Among the guests were Mrs. Folsom Perrine; her sister, Mrs. J. W. Cadman, and the latter's daughter, Miss Rae Huddleston, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

The groom is an uncle of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

BURIED IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

A Worcester Man Desires to be Cremated.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 24.—The will of Edward Winslow Lincoln, Chairman of the Parks Commission, and known as the father of Worcester's park system, contains provisions for the disposal of his body, which were not complied with at the request of the widow. Mr. Lincoln's desire was that his body be placed in a plain pine box and taken to Forest Hill Cemetery for cremation. Then he directed Charles Y. Aldrich, one of the executors named, to go to the summit of Newton's Hill, one of the parks, and there, in the presence of C. B. Haden and Edward L. Davis, two members of the Park Commission, dispense the ashes to the four points of the compass.

The reason for this disposal of the body, as stated in the will, was his abhorrence of funerals and their accessories, and the belief that much money was unnecessarily spent in the disposal of bodies. Mr. Lincoln's body was buried in Rural Cemetery after a simple funeral service.

FINED HIS DESERTED WIFE.

How John Kothe Reduced the Allowance to Mrs. Kothe.

NEWARK, Dec. 24.—John Kothe of 29 Brunswick Avenue was arraigned before Judge Mott in the First Precinct Police Court this morning charged by his wife with desertion and non-support. Mrs. Kothe explained that her husband gave her an allowance of $5 a week for the support of herself and invalid daughter, but by an ingenious system of fines managed to cut down this sum very considerably each week.

She said that every time she went to the Episcopal Church her husband fined her $1. Her daughter was fined 50 cents for each prayer meeting she attended, and whenever the gas was burned longer than her husband thought necessary a fine of 10 cents was imposed.

Kothe declared that he had stinted himself and his family because he wanted to pay off some debts. He admitted that he was receiving a salary of $20 a week. Judge Mott agreed to adjourn the case if Kothe would give his wife $5 with which to buy Christmas presents for their two children.

MINES THAT ARE WORTHLESS.

Capitalists Induced to Buy Them at Fabulous Prices.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 24.—Six months ago a number of Denver men commenced prospecting for zinc and lead in Trego and Ellis Counties, Kan. Reports of rich discoveries were made, and assays by Denver experts showed a very rich vein of zinc.

Excitement increased until Kansas City and Topeka capitalists put in $200,000 for machinery to smelt the rich ores. Prof. Howarth of the Kansas University yesterday made a report on his investigations in this alleged mineral district, which shows that there are not even traces of zinc and lead in that region.

The scheme was originated by Denver parties, who first secured options on lands and then sold out to Topeka and Kansas City parties at a fabulous price.

VOTING IS NOT COMPULSORY.

The Missouri Supreme Court Overrules a Kansas City Ordinance.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—The Supreme Court yesterday pronounced the provision of the city charter of Kansas City imposing a fine of $2.50 for failure to vote unconstitutional. The point was argued in the case of Kansas City vs. B. T. Whipple. Mr. Whipple got at the polls just too late to vote four years ago last Spring. The fine of $2.50, authorized by the charter was entered on the city's books against him. Many failed to vote, and were charged with fines in this way. Mr. Whipple's case was taken as a test case to determine the validity of such a provision.

PARDON FOR A "MOONSHINER"

President Cleveland Extends Clemency on Account of a Child.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 24.—President Cleveland telegraphed Warden Coffin this evening to release Mrs. Mary Thorp from the penitentiary.

Mrs. Thorp was serving an eighteen-month sentence for moonshining in Florida. She came to the prison a year ago with her husband and a babe in arms.

Mrs. Thorp insisted that her husband was innocent, but confessed her own guilt. The husband died at the prison about a month ago. President Cleveland extended clemency because of the child.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, not so cold in the evening.

The barometer has risen, except in the Northwest, where it has fallen rapidly. It is unusually high over the central valleys and low to the northeast of New England and north of Dakota. It is colder throughout the Southern States and central valleys. The temperature has remained about stationary in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and has risen slightly in the lake region and the extreme Northwest. Fair weather continues, except in the lake region, where light local snows are reported. The indications are that cold and fair weather will continue in the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the Southern States. The temperature will rise slowly in the central valleys and the lake region, with increasing cloudiness.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	51	5	10
6 A. M.	52	5	10
9 A. M.	48	11	12
12 M.	47	17	16
4 P. M.	48	20	20
6 P. M.	46	17	19
9 P. M.	44	13	14
12 P. M.	43	10	13

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday was as follows:

Printing House Square	14¼
Weather Bureau	12
Corresponding date 1895	48
Corresponding date for last 20 years	34

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 7.

FOR GREATER NEW YORK

EIGHT OF THE CHAPTERS OF THE NEW CHARTER.

Now the Committee on Draft Will Give Citizens or Public Bodies an Opportunity to Be Heard on Their Provisions.

The first eight chapters of the Greater New York charter, as prepared by the Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission, were given out for publication yesterday, together with an explanatory report from the Draft Committee and a statement of the future procedure of the commission in regard to the charter.

The Draft Committee is made up of William C. De Witt, Chairman; ex-Judge John F. Dillon, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, President Seth Low of Columbia University, George M. Pinney, Jr., and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. Their report, which was prepared by Messrs. Low, De Witt, and Pinney, furnishes a digest of the contents of the chapters made public, and all important details of this report were set forth fully in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday.

The Mayor is to have full appointing powers, without confirmation. He is to have the absolute power of removal for the first six months after he takes office. The municipal assembly, which will consist of an upper and a lower house, will have great powers as proposed. There will be five boroughs, with borough boards, but their duties will be recommendatory.

The memorandum for future procedure by the commission, in reference to the charter, issued yesterday, states that the commission itself will meet at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, in the council chamber in the City Hall, to receive the report from the Draft Committee. Public hearings will be given daily from 1 to 4:30 P. M., from Monday, Jan. 4, to Saturday, Jan. 16, inclusive, except Sundays. The hearings will be in the council chamber, except on Tuesdays, when the Aldermen meet.

Opportunities for Suggestions.

"Citizens or public bodies desiring to be heard," says the memorandum, "should file an application with the Secretary of the commission, George M. Pinney, Jr., 44 Pine Street, New York City, on or before Dec. 29. The application must state the particular subject upon which a hearing is desired, and in every instance must be accompanied by a typewritten or printed statement of the matters to be called to the attention of the commission. No speaker will be permited to occupy more than fifteen minutes at any hearing, except by consent of the commission.

"No hearing will be given to any person desiring to urge a change in the territory included within the Greater New York, nor upon the general question of consolidation as provided in the charter, which in these respects follows Chapter 488 of the Laws of 1896, pursuant to which the committee is acting.

"Any person desiring to present a question of law must, in the first instance, file with the Secretary of the Commission a typewritten or printed brief covering the question or questions proposed to be raised. Such a brief will, thereupon, be referred to the Law Committee of the Commission, which may, if deemed advisable, grant an oral hearing.

"Hearings will be given on the various chapters of the charter in the following order: Jan. 4 to 9, Chapters 1 to 8, both inclusive; Jan. 11 to 16, the remaining chapters of the charter."

Must Report on Feb. 1.

Speakers at the hearing must confine themselves to the chapter under discussion. As the Commission must make its report to the Legislature on or before Feb. 1, it will be impossible to extend the time for public hearings.

Not later than Monday, Jan. 18, the commission will meet in executive session for the purpose of finally passing upon the charter. These executive session of the commission will be continued daily from Monday, Jan. 18, to Saturday, Jan. 23, except on Tuesday, Jan. 19. The week beginning Jan. 25 will be used for incorporating in the charter such changes as may be decided upon by the full commission. In conclusion, the memorandum says:

"In order to secure a systematic consideration of the questions that must be determined by a vote of the commission, each member thereof is requested to indicate to the Secretary, Mr. Pinney, at as early a day as possible, the points upon which he proposes to ask for a vote of the commission. The Secretary will thus be enabled to prepare a schedule of the questions which must be passed upon by the commission affecting each chapter of the charter. It is believed that after the public hearings, and with such explanations as can be given by the Committee on Draft, the commission will be in a position to pass upon all questions that may be raised in the manner and within the time proposed."

The Basis of the Charter.

In opening its report to the full commission, the Draft Committee says that the established rule which prescribes that a charter granted to a municipal corporation must be construed so strictly that nothing may pass by bare inference, has added greatly to its labors. To confer upon the Greater New York a charter which should render the city self-governing, it became necessary to endow it in general and in detail with every right, power, and privilege essential to municipal independence, subject to the sovereignty of the State.

"We have constructed," says the report, "as the legislative department of the new city, a Municipal Assembly, to consist of two houses.—a Lower House of 104 members, elected from Senatorial districts, and an Upper House of thirty-seven members elected from Council districts designated in the charter. The Upper House is to be presided over by a President, elected by the people at large. All of the members of both houses are elected for the term of two years, and all retire at once."

The plan of two houses has been adopted in the hope that it will act as a check upon hasty legislation. In discussing this subject of the Municipal Assembly, the report says:

"It would have been a satisfaction to a majority of the committee if, in connection with the election of members of the Municipal Assembly, it had seemed to them possible to provide in some way for proportionate or minority representation. A very careful study of the question, however, has convinced the committee that under the present Constitution of the State of New York all desirable plans for securing proportionate or minority representation are of such doubtful validity that the Commission would not be justified in frame-

ing a charter that might prove to be defective on so vital a point. It is, however, respectfully proposed for the consideration of the Commission that a constitutional amendment dealing with this question may be transmitted to the Legislature in connection with the charter, if the Commission so determine."

The Municipal Assembly's Powers.

As to the great powers given to the Assembly, the report says that the committee has assumed that the Greater New York must have a charter that will give it all the powers that are necessary to conduct its own affairs. "The natural and ultimate repository of the most of these powers," it says, "is the Municipal Assembly, and we do not think we can have failed in allotting to this body every right, power, and privilege which the history of cities and the conditions of the Greater New York suggest as needful to the enjoyment of self-government within appropriate limitations."

In addition to powers already vested in the Boards of Aldermen in this city and Brooklyn, the Assembly is intrusted with the original power to build bridges or tunnels, construct parks, schoolhouses, and public buildings, and generally to exercise those higher functions needful to meet the wants arising from the rapid growth of population, "with the proviso, however, as the report says, "that when any new enterprise shall exceed in cost the sum of $1,000,000 it shall in the first instance have the approval of the people at an election after the project shall have undergone the scrutiny and discussion of the people and of the press."

Its Dignity and Importance.

The committee gives its views on the important powers intrusted to the Municipal Assembly as follows:

"The Municipal Assembly is a conspicuous feature in the plan of the draft charter. The extent and variety of its powers, as well as its size, mark our sense of its dignity and importance. Its rule will embrace from the start a population of over 3,000,000 of people and a yearly budget of nearly $60,000,000. It ought to attract men of the highest character and intelligence. If it shall do so, the problem of successful municipal administration for Greater New York will have been solved. While we have conferred power upon the Municipal Assembly with a free hand, we have also interposed a variety of strict checks and safeguards against hasty and ill-advised action on its part as respects powers which involve the raising and expenditure of money and the creation of debt.

"We have, however, respecting the mode of exercise of the powers of the Municipal Assembly effected a radical and far-reaching distinction between those powers which, in a judicial sense, are political, and those powers which, in the same sense, are proprietary in character.

Where Restraint Is Placed.

"As to everything concerning the rights, privileges, and liberties of the citizen respecting municipal rule, the Legislative Department is subject to no restraint. But in respect to the large and costly range of works and properties comprised in the general term, 'Public Improvements,' we have determined that the initiative, in general, shall be with the Board of Public Improvements, and that the action of the Municipal Assembly shall be further subjected to the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"When the multitude and magnitude of the public works and properties of the Greater New York, at present and in the future, are duly considered—the bridges over the East River and the Harlem River, the Croton and the Ridgewood Water Works, Central Park, and Prospect Park, and the other parks, boulevards, and driveways, the number of streets and avenues paved or to be paved, or to be repaired and repaved; the vast extent of the sewer system, etc.—it is quite obvious that these works should be primarily controlled by expert and administrative authority, so that they may be developed and distributed upon a fixed plan yielding the greatest service to the city as a whole; producing co-operative uniformity; and should be designed and constructed obediently to the highest attainable scientific agencies.

Board of Public Improvemnts.

"For this reason, we think that in the institution of new works or properties of the character described, or in the development of such as may be old, the action of the Municipal Corporation, on its proprietary side, should in general originate with the Board of Public Improvements. From a like consideration of the enormous outlay of money to be constantly required by the Municipal Corporation in its capacity as proprietor, we think the action of the Municipal Assembly should, in the main, be dependent upon the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who should always be familiar with the volume of taxation and the extent of the city debt, and whose highest function will be to guard the solvency of the Corporation and to lighten the burdens of taxation. These checks and safeguards against extravagance and corruption, we trust, will meet with general approval.

"Nor are they in any sense an abrigment of the sovereignty of the people. The officers of the executive and administrative branches of government spring no less from the people than the members of the Legislature, and it is therefore, in principle, merely a question as to which method will be most conducive to economical and honest government. These are the only restraints, apart from the veto power, placed on the Municipal Assembly."

Responsibility of the Mayor.

The office of the Mayor is next considered by the committee. This section of the report opens with the statement that the experience of American cities attests the wisdom "of so vesting the executive and administrative powers in the Mayor that the people may hold him responsible at the polls, every two years, for all abuses occurring in his own or in any of the administrative departments during his term of office." The committee says:

"The Mayor is given the power to appoint all the administrative and executive officers of the city except the Controller, who is rendered elective by the people every four years, so that the treasury and finances will constantly be in the hands of an independent department. The Mayor will have supervisory control over the various departments, and an enlarged veto power upon the acts of the Municipal Assembly. His patronage and his power are so great that it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that he will in these particulars be a dignitary second only in importance to the Governor of the State or the President of the United States."

After the first six months the Mayor can only remove officials on charges with the approval of the Governor. Some of the Commissioners favor a continuous power of removal.

Rules for Administrative Departments

Passing to administrative departments, the report says:

"In regard to the composition of the administrative departments, the committee has been guided by these rules: Wherever the work of a department is principally discretionary, a board, rather than one Commissioner, has been provided. Wherever the work of a department is principally executive, a single Commissioner has been provided. As to the Police Department, there is a difference of opinion, the majority preferring the system, now existing in New York, of a Board of Police Commissioners controlling both the police and elections, to the system prevailing in Brooklyn of a single Police Commissioner and a separate, independent Board of Elections.

"The majority of the committee believe that the various duties to be performed in connection with the Bureau of Elections can best be discharged through and by the aid of the Police Department, whose officers in any event would be called upon to preserve order at the polls, deliver election notices, distribute official ballots to the polling places throughout the city, and receive and transmit election returns. A board charged with all of these duties is required by the State Constitution to be composed of equal representation of the two dominant political parties.

"The only other seeming departures from the foregoing rules are to be found in the composition of the Department of Public Charities, the Department of Buildings, and the Department of Parks. Owing to the great extent of territory to be included in the Greater New York and its natural subdivisions, it has been thought best, in these departments, to have three Commissioners, each one to be responsible for the administrative control of specified districts, while sitting together as a board for the decision of such questions as involve the exercise of discretion and as affect all parts of the territory in common."

The Division into Boroughs.

In reference to the boroughs and local boards, it is stated that it is clear that the work of administering all of the departments over so large a space of territory as the Greater New York must be sub-divided in order to be successfully done. Therefore the five boroughs are created. They are:

The Borough of Manhattan, which includes all that part of the present City of New York south of the Harlem.

The Borough of the Bronx, which will include that part of the city north of the Harlem, and the Boroughs of Queens, Richmond, and Brooklyn.

The Municipal Assembly may sub-divide these boroughs if necessary. The Draft Committee says:

"Your committee have reconstructed the borough system, as submitted in the tentative draft, upon lines which we are of one accord in believing to be a better and more appropriate development of the plan for the Greater New York. These lines give to each borough various boards through which the prosecution of local improvements may be facilitated within the limits of small districts, but reserve to the Municipal Assembly the right to incur indebtedness and to authorize the making of contracts."

The recommendatory and supervisory duties of the Borough Boards and the Boards of Local Improvements, which are adjuncts of the Borough Boards, have already been set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES. They initiate public improvements in their districts.

Under a Central, Supreme Government

Summarizing this action of their report the committee says:

"It will this be see that the Greater New York, while unified under a central government, supreme over all subjects, will have five boroughs—Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens—in each of which will be seated the administrative departments in form and number adapted to the public convenience.

"Each of these boroughs will have a President to care for its local concerns of the limited character described, the existence of whose office may aid in perpetuating as much of local pride and affection for the old municipalities as shall be compatible with consolidation, and will be promotive of healthful rivalry i various parts of the great city.

"The Greater New York will likewise contain twenty-two local boards—one for each Senatorial district—composed of the local members of the Municipal Assembly, so that local improvements may be attended to by a home body, which in turn will be a part of the whole body, or Municipal Assembly."

The Most Important Board.

The next matter discussed in the report is the very important Board of Public Improvements, which will take the place of the present Department of Public Works and many other departments. The committee is of the opinion that no one man is competent to have the deciding voice on every question relating to the water works, the sewer system, the highways, and the like, through such a vast territory, and therefore the draft provides for a Board of Public Improvements, to consist of the following departments:

1. The Department of Water Supply.
2. The Department of Highways.
3. The Department of Street Cleaning.
4. The Department of Sewers.
5. The Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.
6. The Department of Bridges.

Continuing on this topic, the report says:

Single Head for Each Department.

"Each department is presided over by a single Commissioner, who is made responsible for his department precisely as the Commissioner of Public Works is now responsible for his department; and, in order that it may be clear that these are separate and independent departments, and not simply bureaus of a single department, the draft provides that the Mayor shall be, ex officio, the President of the Board of Public Improvements. On the other hand, the draft permits the Mayor to designate any one of the Commissioners to serve as Vice President of the board; or, with the consent of the municipal assembly, to appoint a President of the Board of Public Improvements, who shall devote his whole time to the duties of the office. This provision is made, in one aspect of it, to relieve the Mayor from the burden of constant attendance upon the meetings of the Board of Public Improvements; and, in the other aspect, to provide for the situation that may easily arise if the work of the President proves to be so great as to demand a special officer to attend to it.

"While each of the Commissioners in these departments is responsible for the administration of his department, the Board of Public Improvements, as a body, are charged with important functions in helping to determine what work should be done, and when, and how. These various departments are intended to take the place of various agencies that have grown up under the existing charters, such as the Department of Public Works, and the corresponding department in the other cities, the Board of Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, the Board of Electrical Control, the Gas Commission, and the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. The Commissioner of Bridges is to have control of this structure and of all other bridges outside of parks in the territory of the Greater New York. Ordinances regulating the use of the bridges and of the railroad on the Brooklyn Bridge are to originate in the Board of Public Improvements and are to be adopted by the Municipal Assembly. It is believed that the Board of Public Improvements, on the side of all public work, will prove to be an important an agency in securing careful consideration and systematic and safe action as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has proved itself to be on the side of the city's finances."

Only One Law Department.

Only one law department in the construction of the Law Department, all special attorneys in the several administrative departments or wheresoever located have been abolished, and the entire law business of the city will be cared for by the Corporation Counsel, who is given power to appoint as many Assistant Corporation Counsels or attorneys as may be necessary, subject to his appropriation.

The Control of the Schools.

"In the matter of education," the report says, "the committee has adopted a plan which centralizes in a Board of Education, representing the whole city, the physical conduct of the schools, and which devolves upon school boards appointed by the Mayor in every borough the educational conduct of the schools. This will enable each borough to express in the conduct of its schools, what is natural and best in its own life, while it secures for the city as a whole the benefits of administration from the centre as to all work that can be best done in that way. Powers are given to the Board of Education which are believed to be sufficient to secure a uniform financial system throughout the boroughs and a system of efficient educational oversight. In the meanwhile, both the central Board of Education and the School Boards of the boroughs are each supreme in the field actually committed to their care.

"The Board of Education representing the city as a whole consists of the Chairmen of the Borough School Boards and of four delegates elected by the School Board of the Borough of Manhattan, three by the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn, and one by the School Board of the Borough of the Bronx. The school boards of the several boroughs are to have the following members: Manhattan, fifteen members; the Bronx, five members; Brooklyn, fifteen members; Queens, five members; Richmond, five members. The term of office of all members is to be three years."

The Financial System.

The present financial system of New York City has been adhered to, except that in the matter of the making of the annual budget the Municipal Assembly will have the right to cut down any item, but not to increase an item or insert any new ones.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments has been retained upon the lines of the same department in the present City of New York, with no other changes than appeared necessary to enable the department to cope efficiently with the increased magnitude of the problem with which they will have to deal and to afford a hearing in each borough on all questions of disputed assessments within convenient reach of the citizens of all parts of the Greater City. The citizen may make payment of taxes in the borough of his residence. Careful provision is also made to secure equality of assessments and of taxation in all parts of the new city.

A Civil Service Commission has been created for the Greater City on the lines of the present law, and the examination of candidates for admission to the police force, as in all other departments, has been assigned to that body.

The Mayor has also been authorized to establish in his office a Bureau of Municipal Statistics, which it is expected, without any great expense to the city, will be able to systematize the statistics of the various departments and to give such information to those interested as will enable the Greater New York to contribute to the science of sociology and of good city government all over the world.

Solution of One Great Difficulty.

The important matter of the taxes for 1898 is treated as follows in the report:

"One matter of great difficulty has developed in connection with the study of the charter. The financial system of the present City of New York, established in 1813, compels the city to borrow money for the expenses of the city government from the 1st of January until the 1st of October. The tax that becomes collectible on the 1st of October is the tax for the current year. In Brooklyn and in all other parts of the territory of the Greater New York the tax that is collected in the Autumn is the tax for the next ensuing year. In other words, in order to place the present City of New York as to its taxes on the same basis as the other parts of the territory to be consolidated with it on the 1st of January, 1898, it would be necessary in 1898 to do one of two things as to the present City of New York—either to levy in that year two years' taxes in one, or to procure one year's taxes in advance by borrowing.

"It is clearly impossible to levy two years' taxes in one in the present City of New York, and if all of the taxes of a year were to be borrowed, the borrowing capacity of the Greater New York, as limited by the margin between its actual debt and its debt-making power, would be reduced by $45,000,000, more or less. In the judgment of the committee the recourse of borrowing a year's taxes for the present City of New York is, therefore, as impossible as the other.

One Year's Taxes Omitted.

"Accordingly, the only way in which the financial system of the Greater New York can be made harmonious throughout all parts of its territory, so far as taxation is concerned, is to omit altogether in 1898 any tax throughout the Greater New York outside of the territory of the present City of New York. This omission, however, will not add any additional burden to the taxpayers of the present city. By this means the treasury of the Greater New York will receive on Jan. 1 or soon thereafter from Brooklyn and from all the other parts of the territory of the Greater New York included in Queens and Richmond Counties, the entire amount of the tax of 1897 levied on that portion of the greater city, this amount becoming available for municipal purposes on Jan. 1, 1898.

"The share of the present City of New York of the expenses of the greater city for 1898 will be borrowed on revenue bonds as now, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, and after the 1st of October through the tax levy of that year the City Treasury will receive in money the present City of New York's contribution to the expenses of the same year. In October, 1899, a tax will become payable on all parts of the Greater New York for the expenses of that year.

"By the draft herewith submitted, it is made the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in 1899, to correct any inequalities that may have arisen by reason of the unusual conditions existing when the taxes of 1898 were levied. If any part of the city has paid more than its share during 1898, it will receive a rebate in the tax of 1899. If any part of the city has paid less than its share for 1898 that deficiency will be added to its proper share of the tax of 1899."

Ownership of Franchises.

There was much diversity of opinion in the committee as to municipal ownership of franchises. It was finally decided to provide that for the future all franchises operated principally by the use of the public streets should be granted by way of a lease, for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, with the option of renewal upon a revaluation, with a reverter to the city at the end of their term.

All debts are to be assumed by the Greater New York. The sinking funds are held unimpaired for their purposes. A new sinking fund is created, as is also a new stock, to be known as corporate stock.

The report recommends that the Legislature pass an act that will revive the Boards of Supervisors, for Constitutional purposes only, in the counties wherein this is required.

The county officers, like Sheriffs, District Attorneys, County Clerks, and Registers, remain as they now are. The charter does not affect them. They will be elected within the county lines, as at present.

The above is a summary of the important provisions of the new charter. Perusals of the charter chapters made public furnish all the details.

The Executive Departments.

It is proposed that a Mayor shall be elected next year and biennially thereafter. The administrative departments of the city will be as follows: Finance, Law, Police, the Board of Public Improvements, with the departments under it; Parks, Buildings, Public Charities, Correction, Fire, Docks, Taxes and Assessments, Education, and Health.

There will be four Police Commissioners, who shall hold their offices for four years, except that the Commissioners first appointed shall hold office for one, two, three, and four years, respectively, as designated by the Mayor.

The Commissioners of the Board of Public Improvements will hold office for six years.

The Department of Charities will have three Commissioners, who will hold office for six years, except that the Commissioners first appointed shall hold office for two, four, and six years, respectively, as designated by the Mayor.

The Department of Correction shall have but one Commissioner, and his term shall be six years. This is also true of the Fire Department.

The Department of Health shall consist of the President of the Police Board, the Health Officer of the Port, and two officers appointed by the Mayor, called Health Commissioners, one of whom shall have been a practicing physician for not less than five years preceding his appointment. The term of office of Health Commissioners will be four years.

The Park Board shall consist of three members, and they shall hold office for six years, except that the Commissioners first appointed shall hold office for two, four, and six years, respectively, as designated by the Mayor.

There will be three Commissioners of Buildings.

There will be five Commissioners of Taxes. The President of the Tax Department shall hold his office for the term of six years; the other Commissioners' hold office for the term of four years. The Commissioners first appointed under this act shall hold office by designation of the Mayor for terms of one, two, three, and four years, respectively.

There will be three Dock Commissioners with terms of six years, except that the Commissioners first appointed shall hold office for two, four, and six years, respectively.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission shall consist of three or more suitable persons to be named by the Mayor. Their duties are fully set forth in the charter.

Elections to the Assembly.

The members of the upper house of the Municipal Assembly will be elected from the ten Council districts, and the members of the lower house will be elected from the Senate districts, each complete Senate district having five Aldermen. The President of the Council or the upper house will be elected by the people. Every ex-Mayor of the City of New York, as constituted by this act, shall be entitled to a seat in the Council and the privileges of the floor so long as he remains a resident of the city, but he will have no vote. The President of the Council shall act as Mayor in the absence of the Executive, as the President of the Board of Aldermen does now. Each head of an administrative department shall be entitled to a seat, but not to a vote, in the Assembly.

The City Clerk will be elected by the Council for a term of six years, and will receive $7,000 a year. He will be an important functionary.

No member of the Assembly can be appointed to any city office during his term.

It will take a five-sixths vote of all the members of each Board of the Assembly to pass a measure over the Mayor's veto.

The title of the Act is: "An Act to unite into one municipality, under the corporate name of the City of New York, the various communities which lie in and about New York harbor, including the City of New York, the City of Brooklyn, the County of Kings, the County of Richmond, and part of the County of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof."

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THE SENATORSHIP FIGHT.

Feeling in Republican Club Runs High—Replies to Senator Pavey.

The Platt and anti-Platt men are campaigning for votes of members of the Republican Club on the resolution indorsing the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate.

The feeling is so high that resignations from the club are promised if the club passes the resolution. The ground of these resignations will be that the club has ceased to be a representative Republican organization when it takes part in what is termed "a factional question."

The Platt men have consulted the membership roll of the club, and every one who can be counted as one of Mr. Platt's supporters will be appealed to to be present Monday night, when the club is to have a special meeting.

An attempt will be made to organize a Choate club in every county within the next two weeks.

Four more members of the Legislature have replied to Senator Pavey's appeal to them to support Mr. Choate. They say they are for Mr. Platt. Senator E. C. Stewart of Tompkins County, said: "I believe it most fitting that Mr. Platt should be sent to the United States Senate at this time."

Assemblyman-elect Robert Hoes of Columbia County said of Mr. Platt:

"It is very apparent to me, as it must be to you by this time, that the Republican party of the State of New York has determined to elect him to the Senate next month, and I shall with pleasure contribute my vote to help accomplish that result. I look for his election by practically the unanimous vote of the Legislature."

Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of the Eighth New York district, replied to Senator Pavey, closing with these words:

"You again mention in your letter that 'the State of New York is now represented in the United States Senate by two men of superior ability as managing politicians.' Let us then select a man who has demonstrated his superiority to these men as managing politicians, and in addition to his matchless political ability, is a man who for profundity, erudition, culture, and statesmanship, is the peer of all, and second to none in the Empire State, and that man is Thomas C. Platt."

Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews of the Thirty-first New York District was formerly an anti-Platt man. He was one of William Brookfield's supporters when the latter made the fight as the anti-Platt Chairman of the county organization. Richard L. Purdy of 42 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street appealed to Mr. Andrews to support Mr. Choate this year. To this appeal Mr. Andrews replied with an emphatic declaration for Mr. Platt. He said: "Mr. Platt is a leader, far sighted, able, and fearless; he has earned the honor and should receive it by the unanimous vote of the Republican Legislature."

Willis Gives Up the Fight.

City Works Commissioner Willis has apparently concluded not to make any further fight against the Worth-Buttling forces in Kings County, for the Chairmanship of the Republican General Committee. He announced yesterday that he was in favor of making the election of Silas B. Dutcher unanimous when the committee meets in January.

MR. HILDRETH'S FUNERAL.

Old Hotel Man Buried Yesterday in Calvary Cemetery.

The funeral of David M. Hildreth, the well-known hotel proprietor, who died suddenly Monday, was held yesterday from his late residence, 48 Irving Place, and was attended by a large number of hotel and business men, who had known Mr. Hildreth for many years as proprietor of the old Metropolitan Hotel, and later of the West End Hotel, at Long Branch.

The coffin, which rested on a catafalque in the back parlor, was surrounded by floral tributes from friends and members of the family.

The Rev. Father Neil McKinnon of St. Lawrence's Church conducted the services, and the music was furnished by the quartet from St. Lawrence's. After reading the services for the dead Father McKinnon delivered a brief address dwelling upon the uncertainty of life and referring to the many excellent qualities and splendid traits of character of Mr. Hildreth.

Among those present were James H. Breslin of the Gilsey House, who represented the Hotel Men's Association, of which Mr. Hildreth was a member; H. H. Brockway of the Ashland House, A. L. Ashman of the Sinclair House, Frank J. Allen of the Astor House, Andrew Wallins of the Cambridge, William Bates of the Everett, Robert Dunlop of the Imperial, A. P. Palmer of the Waldorf, E. S. Merrifield of the Continental, J. V. Jordan of the Elberon Hotel, Elberon, N. J.; Benjamin J. Hays, F. J. Olstrom, and John McCarthy, three of Mr. Hildreth's oldest employes; De Witt J. Seligman, Ewen McIntyre, and G. W. Pach.

The interment was at Calvary Cemetery and was attended only by the immediate relatives.

Wine Left in the Street.

A policeman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station had his attention called last evening to a horse and truck that had been standing for half an hour at Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue. The truck bore the license number 7,796. On the truck were seven barrels of whisky, and one case of champagne. The policeman tried to find the driver, but failed, so he drove the horse to the station house. The whisky was left on the truck, the champagne was taken to the station house, and the horse was stabled in the police stable at 132 West Thirty-first Street.

A Confidential Clerk's Downfall.

A. Logan Patterson, twenty-six years old, of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Central Office Detective John J. O'Brien and locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of embezzling money from E. D. Hunter, a stock broker of 56 Broadway, by whom he was employed as a confidential clerk. Patterson confessed that he had been stealing. He said he had stolen about $5,000. He will be arraigned in the Essex Market Court this morning.

Judge Garretson Resigns.

The resignation of Garret J. Garretson of Newtown as County Judge of Queens County, to take effect at once, was filed in the office of County Clerk John Sutphin, in Jamaica, yesterday. Judge Garretson is one of the new Justices-elect of the Supreme Court, and he will take his seat Jan. 1. Henry W. Moore, who was indorsed for the position, will probably be appointed in a few days.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The 11 A. M. train has been quickened, making the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes, due in Boston 4:40 P. M.—Adv.

THEY SEEK HONEST SALES

AUCTIONEERS SEND A MEMORIAL TO THE MAYOR.

He Is Requested to Use All the Authority That Is Vested In Him to Suppress Fraudulent Practices.

The following memorial was submitted to Mayor Strong yesterday by a number of wholesale auctioneers of this city:

The undersigned, who are engaged in business as wholesale auctioneers, are deeply impressed with the injury done to the public and to all honest auctioneers by the prevalence of fraudulent practices at certain auction sales in this city.

The existence of these practices, to a very wide extent, is not only matter of common rumor, but was made the subject of special consideration by the Grand Jury of this county at the September term, which consideration resulted in a presentment, in which the Grand Jury directed attention to the existence of those practices and called upon the officers of the law to enforce the statutory penal provisions against those carrying on such practices.

The presentment showed that these practices fall generally into three classes:

First—Fraudulent representations as to the value, character, and quality of the articles put up for sale at auction.

Second—Fictitious sales, by which the bona-fide bidder is deprived of his right to the articles by a fictitious bid by a puffer or capper employed to bid in articles offered for sale, unless they reach a price secretly fixed by the auctioneer.

Third—The employment of puffers or mock bidders to run up the price against the bona-fide bidder, so as to force him to higher bids for articles to which he is legally entitled at lower bids.

Such practices have been denounced as grossly fraudulent by the courts. The Supreme Court of the United States, in Veazie vs. Williams, 8 How. U. S. 133, says: "By-bidding or puffing by the owner, or caused by the owner, or ratified by him, has often been held to be a fraud, and avoids the sale. * * * The by-bidding deceives, and involves a falsehood, and is therefore bad. It violates, too, a leading condition of the contract of sales at auction, which is that the article shall be knocked off to the highest real bidder, without puffing. (2 Kent's Com., 538, 539.) It does not answer to apologize and say that by-bidding is common. 'For,' observed Lord Mansfield, 'gaming, stockjobbing, and swindling are frequent. But the law forbids them all.' (Cowp., 397.) In Bexwell vs. Christie, (Cowp., 396,) the pole-star on this subject, it is said: 'The basis of all dealings ought to be good faith. So more especially in these transactions, where the public are brought together in a confidence that the articles set up for sale will be disposed of to the highest real bidder. * * * Nor does it lessen the injury or the fraud if the by-bidding be by the auctioneer himself. He, being agent of the owner, is equally with him forbidden by sound principle to conduct clandestinely and falsely on this subject. (Cowp., 397.) All should be fair—aboveboard. Indeed, in point of principle, any fraud by auctioneers is more dangerous than by owners themselves. The sales through the former extend to many million annually, and are distributed over the whole country, and the acts accompanying them are more confided in as honest and true, than acts or statements made by owners themselves in their own behalf and to advance their own interests. Great care is therefore proper to preserve them unsullied, and to discourage and repress the smallest deviations in them from rectitude."

It is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon the fraud perpetrated upon the public, or to emphasize the injury done to honest auctioneers, by the continuance of these fraudulent practices at auction sales.

We are advised that the law provides severe penalties for those guilty of these practices, and that the power is vested in your hands to revoke the licenses of all auctioneers whom you may deem justly open to criticism in the methods pursued by them in conducting their sales.

The recent conviction, in the Court of General Sessions, of persons engaged in the retail auction business—the one for having, while acting as auctioneer, made a fictitious sale of an article, and the other, a puffer employed by the auctioneer, for having made a fictitious purchase at such a sale—and the statement made in their confession as to the wide extent to which others are engaged in similar transactions in this city, can leave no doubt but that the evil to which we call your attention is one which should demand your serious consideration as the head of our Municipal Government.

Supervision over auction sales is by law specially committed to your charge, and the interest of honest auctioneers and merchants in this city, as well as the public at large, demand that a special effort should be made to crush out the fraudulent practices at auction sales.

We therefore respectfully request that you will use all the authority vested in you, and all your influence with other departments of the City and County Government, to suppress fraudulent practices at auction sales.

E. BISSELL, SON & CO., 12 Murray Street.
FIELD, CHAPMAN & FENNER, 80 and 82 Leonard Street.
WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 and 66 White Street.
BROWN & SECCOMB, 25 State Street.
MONTGOMERY AUCTION AND COMMISSION COMPANY, Frank S. Thomas, President.
UNDERHILL & SCUDDER, 7-11 Greene Street.
New York, Dec. 24, 1896.

INDIANS WHO WANT MONEY.

Two Delegations of Them Now in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Crow Indians arrived in Washington last night accompanied by their agent, Dr. Fred Treon. They come to collect $200,000 from Uncle Sam, damages for the alleged confiscation of large tracts of land in South Dakota, then belonging to their forefathers. The Indians belong to the famous Sioux tribe, and are called Crow Creeks from the country which they inhabit in the Black Hills.

Their faction numbers nearly 3,000, many of them fairly well educated, but the full bloods are said to be slowly dying out. For some time members of the tribe have been laboring under the impression that years ago their forefathers were unjustly deprived of an immense tract of land by the paleface, which is now very valuable.

Another interesting delegation in the city at the present time is four Sac and Fox Indians from Oklahoma, who are interested in transactions pertaining to their annuities. Pah Ship Ho, a big brawny chief with war paint of many colors, heads the delegation, accompanied by Pee Pee Que, second in the tribe. George Powers and Willie Gray Eyes are acting as their chaperons and interpreters. They will have an audience with the Commissioner on Monday.

Confidence Man Arrested.

George Hill, a well-dressed man, who the police declare is a professional thief and confidence man, was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with robbing Miss Hazel Thorn of two trunks containing clothing valued at $125. Hill met Miss Thorn Oct. 14 on a New York Central train at Newburg. She was coming to New York to go on the stage. She intrusted her trunk checks to Hill and he obtained the trunks and converted their contents. Magistrate Wentworth held Hill in default of $1,000 bail for trial yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court.

Long Island City's Valuation.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors, in session in Long Island City yesterday, received the assessment roll of the city. The rolls fix the aggregate value in the city as $42,870,481, an increase of $25,970,849 over last year. Of the valuation but $403,000 is in personal property, and the rest is in real estate.

BELIEVES HE IS STILL ALIVE.

Search for a Reported Dead Man in the Mexican Republic.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 24.—A dispatch received from the City of Mexico under date of Dec. 16 contains information of the progress of a peculiar search being made in that country for a young Vermonter, Dean Bridgeman Connor, of Burlington, who has been reported dead and buried in the City of Mexico. The investigation is being conducted by his foster father, Prentiss C. Dodge and Dr. Sameul Sparhawk, both reputable, intelligent, and well-known citizens, under the guidance of a Mrs. Hannah Piper, a Spiritualistic medium of Arlington, Mass. It continues to excite much interest in Mexico and here. The Mexican newspapers make reference to the investigation and the fact that the Government has given orders that the foster father and Dr. Sparhawk, who accompanies him, be given aid in their search by all local authorities.

It was reported that Connor was buried in the American Cemetery March 16, 1885, but Mrs. Piper says he is alive.

An American woman resident in the City of Mexico, who employs her leisure time in psychical studies, was asked her opinion in this case. She said that when Mr. Dodge first visited Mexico in search of Connor he was accompanied by two other gentlemen, who called on her and placed in her hands a photograph of the young man, asking whether the original was dead or alive. She at once pronounced the young man to be alive.

She was then, she says, totally ignorant of the circumstances of the case, the photograph being submitted to her without any previous explanation. She says she answered questions in almost the same terms as had been used by Mrs. Piper. She stated that the youth had left with a Mexican, whom she described in the same way as Mrs. Piper had described him. A photograph of the American Hospital was then submitted to her, with a request that she point out the room which the young man had occupied. This she did accurately, as Mrs. Piper had done before. She was asked at what hour Connor had left the hospital, and she replied as Mrs. Piper had done, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Dodge, the foster father of the young man, is an intelligent and reputable resident of the City of Burlington.

He is still in the State of Pueblo continuing his search. Many people in the City of Mexico believe that in same way Connor escaped in a state of delirium from the hospital and made his way south. Some of Mrs. Piper's descriptions of places in Mexico have tallied exactly with the realities. Mexican people of intelligence interested in psychical studies are following the case with profound interest.

Dr. Samuel Sparhawk, a leading and intelligent physician of Burlington, returned home on Friday last from his six weeks' trip to Mexico, where he has been a portion of the time in company with Mr. Dodge.

PLANS FOR INAUGURATION.

Musicians Who Are Anxious to Take Part in the Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Gen. Nelson Miles, Major General commanding the army, has accepted the chairmanship of the Inauguration Reception Committee, tendered him by the Executive Committee. This committee includes the Senators and Representatives named by Congress, distinguished jurists, District officials, and prominent citizens. It is the chief committee in point of honor and dignity, and the Chairman is the personal attendant of the new President during the day and night of inauguration.

Gen. Horace Porter announced to Chairman Bell that he had appointed Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army, as Adjutant General and A. Nowell Blakeman of New York chief of staff of the inaugural procession. It is also given out by the Chief Marshal that he will move the great procession past a given point at the rate of 12,000 men an hour. This will be accomplished by having twenty-four men in company front, instead of sixteen, as heretofore.

The right of line, the position of honor coveted by the Ohio and Pennsylvania National Guard in particular, will not be assigned on the principle of favoritism. Ohio claims it by right of the Presidency, but Gen. Porter has determined that it shall go in the order of the admission of the States into the Union. This will put Delaware to the front.

Officials in charge of the Republican National Committee headquarters here are in receipt of numerous letters proposing various schemes, mostly relating to the musical features in connection with the approaching inauguration, which have been turned over by order of Chairman Hanna to the local committee on inauguration for disposal.

One communication from a distinguished New York musician suggests that a grand oratorio and chorus be given at the same time as the inaugural ball. The writer says musicians want rational emancipation from foreign thralldom "just as you politicians got it." He charges that at the World's Fair American composers "were beautifully set down by a mob of foreign bloodsuckers who managed to get three-quarters of a million into their pockets for music."

Another writer says he wants to produce a military and musical work called "Battles of Our Nation," and he is willing to lose on the transaction in view of the publicity it will receive.

A third genius wants something to "thrill the country." He suggests 10,000 singers in a great anthem. He refers to the Jubilee peace jubilee in 1872, which had 20,000 singers, 2,000 bandmen, 200 anvils, and 12 twelve-pound cannon for the "anvil chorus." In conclusion he states he will be happy to help drill the musicians.

WILL BUILD A GREAT HOTEL.

Gouraud to Replace the International and Cataract at Niagara.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Col. George E. Gouraud this afternoon purchased from Mr. Jacob F. Schoellkopf the International Hotel property, at Niagara Falls. The price is not stated, but a large percentage of the purchase money was paid down.

Col. Gouraud thus becomes the possessor of both the Cataract and International Hotels at Niagara Falls, which, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES several weeks ago, he proposes to demolish, and on the site thereof erect a mammoth hotel, theatre, and convention hall surpassing anything in this country or Europe.

Col. Gouraud was seen by a United Associated Presses representative after the deal was consummated this afternoon and asked as to his immediate plans. He said that for next Summer he proposed to conduct the International Hotel and the north end of the Cataract House, and run them under one management. Meanwhile the south end of the Cataract House will be torn down and on the site thereof erected a Winter hotel in keeping with the structure ultimately to cover the entire ground, which will be begun next Autumn and be completed by the Spring of 1898.

W. Caryl Ely of Niagara Falls has had charge of the legal details of the enterprise, and Clark L. Ingham of Buffalo has acted as the real estate broker.

Taken for a Burglar and Shot.

SISTERSVILLE, West Va., Dec. 24.—A tragedy occurred a short distance above this city last evening, in which a well-known young man was shot for a burglar. Delwood Haven, a worker in the oil field, was the guest of his uncle, Allen Whiting, last night. He got but little light in the kitchen, and Whiting, seeing Haven and supposing that he was a burglar, shot him fatally. Haven was to have gone to-day to spend the holidays with his parents, in McKean County, Penn.

KNABE PIANOS

World Renowned, in New Artistic Styles,

Also fine assortment of slightly used KNABE Grands and Uprights fully warranted, at a liberal reduction from original price. A rare opportunity to secure Piano of Standard Maker at special price.

148 Fifth Avenue, *Corner 20th Street.*

TUNNEL BETWEEN THE CITIES.

Permission Granted to the New York and Brooklyn Company to Proceed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The State Railroad Commision has granted permission to the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company to construct a tunnel railroad between the Cities of New York and Brooklyn. At the request of counsel appearing in opposition, and the counsel for applicant consenting thereto, the board states that this certificate is granted without prejudice to the rights or interests of the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company, or the Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City Terminal Railroad Company, which companies also were formed to construct like tunnel railroads from points between the two cities other than those chosen by the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company. This condition is made a part of the present application with reference to any contention that might be made hereafter as to other tunnel railroad companies paralleling the line of the company which was to-day granted permission to construct.

The board has denied the application of the Brooklyn Bridge, Prospect Park and

ROW OF CHICAGO BANKERS

ACCUSATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAILURES.

Charges of a Conspiracy Against the National Bank of Illinois Are Denied—The Calumet Railway Imbroglio.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A member of the Clearing House Committee, who did not wish his name used, denied to-day the accusations which have been circulated, principally by the friends of Second Vice President William A. Hammond, that the National Bank of Illinois was wrecked by an outside conspiracy.

This banker also denied that the other banks took action to get the Illinois Bank's business, or that Samuel Allerton was aware that Calumet Railway securities were up as collateral with the National Bank of Illinois.

Examiner McKeon denied himself to the press to-day and said he had no news to give.

It is said that ex-Mayor Hopkins desires to be made receiver for the bank; but business men do not favor him for the place. He is charged with using political influence to get Eckels to appoint him to the place. He is a political and personal friend of Mr. Eckels.

Protest Against Hopkins.

Several Directors of the bank held a meeting to-day to protest against Hopkins's candidacy. They also considered the proposition of selling the Calumet Electric Railway to realize enough to pay the depositors of the defunct bank. No conclusion was reached on the matter.

It was learned from Washington to-day that Comptroller Eckels would not appoint a receiver until a dividend had been declared. Until then Examiner McKeon will remain in Chicago. A suit for $214,062 was begun in the Superior Court to-day against the American Brewing Company, which failed several days ago on account of suspension of National Bank of Illinois The plaintiff is the Chicago Title and Trust Company. Weiss, the brewing company's President, is son-in-law of the bank's President.

Could Not Approve the Loan.

Edward H. Valentine, a capitalist, said to-day that he resigned from the Directory of the National Bank of Illinois about a year ago because he would not approve the additional loan of $900,000 on Calumet bonds, which was carried on the bank's books as "foreign exchange." He declared that every Director was cognizant of all the bank's dealings in Calumet.

Director Jenkins, when asked if there would be any prosecutions in connection with the wreck, said: "No, not at present."

Otto Wasmansdorff of the defunct private banking firm, and son-in-law of President Schneider of the National Bank of Illinois, has mortgaged his household goods for $500 and the mortgage was recorded this morning.

ONE MORE CHICAGO FAILURE.

Withdrawal of Deposits Causes a Blue Island Bank to Suspend.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A continued run of two days made upon the Calumet State Bank, at Blue Island, Ill., forced its officers to close their doors to-day. Shortly after noon an assignment was made by the bank in the County Court, the assignee being Melville C. Eames, the Vice President. The deed of assignment gives the assets as $87,669.69, and the liabilities as $68,000.

The officers attribute the immediate cause of the failure to the run, but say that little money, comparatively speaking, was drawn out. The deposits amount to about $60,000, and the assets consist largely of securities of debatable value. It is said the securities must be handled carefully in order to realize anything like their value. The bank is owned by a stock company, has a capital stock of $25,000, and is eight years old. Until May last W. A. Ray was President, and W. G. Press the main stockholder. The present officials allege that the old management nearly wrecked the institution by reckless loaning of money on bad securities. Since then it has been a struggle for existence, and the bank was in no condition to stand a run.

The present officers are: President—G. G. Bogart; Vice President—M. C. Eames; Cashier—W. B. Brayton. The scene around the bank building to-day was a turbulent one, and a detail of police was found necessary to attend to the crowd of clamoring depositors. The majority of the depositors are poor people.

AFFAIRS OF DEFUNCT CONCERNS.

Experts Working at the Accounts of the National and Private Banks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The work of straightening out the affairs of the National Bank of Illinois is being done as rapidly as possible by a large force of clerks under John C. McKeon, National Bank Examiner. He stated yesterday that all information regarding the bank would be forwarded by him to Controller Eckels at Washington, through whom it must reach the public.

"We hope early next week to have a statement of the true condition of the affairs of E. S. Dreyer & Co., and Wasmansdorf & Heinemann," said Peter Dudley, manager of the Security Title and Trust Company, which is the assignee for the private banking firms named. "Until the examinations in hand are finished it is simply impossible to estimate the extent of the failures and the probable loss of the depositors in the concerns."

In financial and mercantile circles generally there was nothing to indicate that only last Monday the second largest national bank in Chicago was closed by the Government authorities. As was to be expected, the mere announcement of the failure of a bank was sufficient to cause alarm among the small depositors in savings banks. In the first flush of fear nothing would satisfy them but the music of gold and silver jingling in their hands.

Nearly all the savings banks, therefore, did a brisk business in paying out money on Monday. Paradoxical as it appears, the banks really made more money by paying it out than they would if they had kept it. They saved the interest of nearly six months, which would have been due a week hence, on the deposits; but this policy, although profitable, is not considered the wisest one, and, therefore, on Tuesday a majority of the banks announced that the sixty-day rule as to the withdrawal of deposits would be enforced. The effect of this was to enable depositors to take a sober second thought, the result of which was that they realized their savings were not in danger, and that the failure of the National Bank of Illinois was not due to the conditions which might cause savings banks to fail. As soon as satisfied of this, the depositors were as anxious to keep their money in the banks as only a few hours before they were to take it out.

National Cash Register Company.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—After a trial lasting seventeen days, the jury in the four actions brought by the National Cash Register Company against Arthur S. Leland and others, returned a verdict for the defendants in each case, in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon before Judge Aldrich. The suits were brought against four groups of defendants to recover $50,000 damages in each case, for the alleged and joint infringement by them of a cash register patent, No. 271,363, granted to John Birch and John Ritty in 1883.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact, perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Commissioner Parker and Senator Sullivan Make Conflicting Statements.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan called at Police Headquarters yesterday to say to Commissioner Roosevelt that Commissioner Parker's statement, made at the last meeting of the board, in reference to the secret rating of Roundsman "Jerry" Sullivan was not true. Roundsman Sullivan is a cousin of the Senator, and Mr. Parker stated that the Senator had told him that Commissioner Roosevelt had mentioned to him the rating secured by the Roundsman in his examination for promotion to the rank of Sergeant. After Senator Sullivan had gone Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Senator Sullivan has just been in to see me to say that Parker's statement that I had told Senator Sullivan the mark of Roundsman Sullivan is an absolute untruth. Of course I knew the statement was false, inasmuch as I had not told him. But I did not know who had made the false statement. Senator Sullivan says it was Parker, and I believe him.

"I am not at all sorry that Mr. Parker showed his hand in the promotions the other day, and appeared as the advocate of the men picked out for him by certain Republican politicians. For I wish it clearly understood that in this fight over promotions Mr. Andrews and myself have simply stood for a principle. Whenever we believe that the difference between us and either of our colleagues is simply an honest difference of judgment and opinion, we do not hesitate to yield.

"Mr. Parker's proposal to certify the whole list according to the methods of Mr. Gruber makes the examination non-competitive and illegal. Moreover, while I will yield to an honest difference of opinion, I will not yield to any proposal to promote men, not because of their fitness, but because certain politicians demand their promotion for political reasons.

"Mr. Parker's position is not a new one, but it is the first time we have caught him fair and square. He represents the continuance of the methods and practices of the old Tammany Board. Mr. John McClave, before Mr. Parker was heard of, showed us how a Commissioner, nominally of one party, could really be the most efficient servant of the machine of the other party."

Mr. Roosevelt went to Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday afternoon, where he will remain until Monday.

Commissioner Parker last night wrote an open letter to Senator Sullivan in regard to that gentleman's visit to Commissioner Roosevelt in the afternoon. Mr. Parker's letter in part follows:

"I cannot pass off lightly any reported denial on your part of what you so plainly told me. The Police Commissioners having agreed in caucus that the ratings of each of the various candidates should not be disclosed, you in my room at Headquarters informed me that Mr. Roosevelt had told you the rating given by each Commissioner to your relative, Roundsman Jeremiah D. Sullivan. Upon my expressing surprise, you reaffirmed that fact, and specifically told me the figures given you by Mr. Roosevelt, which were the exact figures given upon the first vote, and you added that Mr. Roosevelt had dwelt upon the fact that he had given your relative the highest rating of any of the Commissioners, and that the final rating at a lower figure than his original one was due to an averaging with the lower ratings of the others.

"May I beg that you will, upon receipt of this, either verify or deny, or modify in such particular as your memory dictates, my account hereinabove contained of our conversation? I ask that you do this either by a statement to the public press or in writing to me."

AFTER THE OLDEN STYLE.

Gen. Earle's Invitation to the Revolution's Sons and Daughters.

A New Year's Day reception, after the manner of the old Knickerbocker days, will be tendered to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, by Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle. The invitations are quaintly worded, as follows.

"Earle-Cliff, Washington Heights, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

"General and Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle will be at Home, & will welcome ye Sons & ye Daughters of ye American Revolution, on New Year's Day, ye first day of Jan'y, 1897, which will be ye one hundred & seventh Anniversary of Pres't Washington's first New Year's Day reception at ye seat of Gov't in New York city, 1790. Reception from 1 by ye clock after meridian to 10 by ye clock candlelight."

Gen. Earle is desirous of reviving the old custom of calling and receiving, and quotes what Gen. Washington said of the day.

New Year's Day, New York City, Jan. 1, 1790, brought, it is said, a cessation of all kinds of labor. During the early morning hours the streets were pervaded with a Sabbath stillness, but as the day waned handsome equipages, laden with gentlemen in their showy costumes of the day, moved rapidly from point to point, and the narrow sidewalks were filled with pedestrians, stepping briskly along as if impelled by some unusual and agreeable impulse. The custom of making New Year's calls was one of the peculiar institutions of New York City.

It had been introduced by the Dutch with the first settlement of Manhattan Island, and the Huguenots had helped to perpetuate the pleasant observance. No other American city or town had ever thought of borrowing the fashion, and it was likely to find little favor in places more purely of English origin and population. New York City was then the seat of Government, and between the hours of 12 and 3 President Washington was visited by the Vice President, Governor, the Senators and Representatives, foreign public characters, and all the principal gentlemen of the city, either in public or private life. Later in the afternoon a great number of ladies and gentlemen visited Mrs. Washington. In the evening such guests as remained were seated and served to tea, coffee, and plum or plain cake.

Washington asked of a New Yorker whether such usages were usual or otherwise, and, being told that New Year's visiting had always been maintained in the city, he observed: "The highly favored situation of New York will, in process of years, attract numerous emigrants who will gradually change its ancient customs and manners, but, whatever change takes place never forget the cordial and cheerful observance of New Year's Day."

SUCCI REPORTED INSANE.

The Italian Faster's Feats of Endurance in This Country.

A cable dispatch from Paris yesterday announced that Succi, the Italian faster, who has given exhibitions of his endurance in different countries, became insane Wednesday evening after a performance in that city, and was taken to a hospital.

Succi will be remembered as the man who gave an exhibition in 1888 at Koster & Bial's old concert hall on West Twenty-third Street. He performed the feat of fasting twenty-eight days, and large crowds were attracted to the hall in which the exhibition was given. The medical fraternity took great interest in the exhibition, and doctors from the different hospitals were with him during the entire four weeks. At the conclusion of the fast Succi's room was filled with contributions of different kinds of food, beers, and wines, presented by people who had watched him during the exhibition.

During the fast, so far as could be seen, all the nourishment Succi took was in the form of a white powder, taken in vichy. He had numerous diplomas and medals from doctors in different parts of Europe, and was an entertaining conversationalist.

The Free Soilers.

From The Boston Herald.

Another of the now small band of the original Free Soilers of Massachusetts has gone to join the majority in the death of Henry L. Pierce. He was one of the youngest men in their ranks. His brother, Edward L. Pierce, acted with them as early as 1848, but had not then attained a voting age. One of the most venerable men among their survivors is John I. Baker of Beverly, who has reached the age of eighty-four.

LONG ISLAND SNOWDRIFTS.

Trains and Passengers Blockaded for Thirty-six Hours.

Snow, blown by the wind and piled high in drifts, blocked railroad traffic on the east end of Long Island during Wednesday afternoon and yesterday, and while the blockade lasted there were novel experiences for both the passengers and the railroad people. The blockade has been raised, and by noon to-day all trains, it is expected, will be running on schedule time.

Trains which usually run as far as Greenport and Montauk Point went no further than Riverhead and Southampton all day yesterday, passengers for destinations beyond not being accepted. The snowplows started on an attempt to keep the road open Tuesday afternoon, with a hundred men to each plow.

The wind blew a gale and the thermometer was at zero or lower. As fast as the plows made headway the cleared space behind was filled up with drifted snow. Fires were maintained, night and day, during the thirty-six hours' struggle, to keep the men, who suffered severely from the blowing snow, from freezing, and private coal yards along the line were levied upon constantly to keep the engines supplied.

Between Good Ground and Southampton drifts fifteen hundred feet long and fifteen feet high were frequent. The road was cleared about midnight last night, and a special train went through from Southampton with the mails.

The Long Island Railroad Company did what it could for its blockaded passengers, and at Riverhead and Southampton those who were destined for points beyond were told to make themselves comfortable at the hotels. Transportation back to New York or Brooklyn was offered to such as desired it.

The train due at Riverhead at 6:21 o'clock Wednesday night was two hours behind time there, and at a point near Jamesport, despite its two locomotives, was stopped. The locomotives, detached from the train and hurled at the walls of snow under full head of steam, had no effort. Most of the sixty passengers were taken to a Jamesport hotel, but a few remained in the cars and were kept warm and fed at the company's expense. The train was dug out last night and went forward twenty hours late.

For the fifty passengers of two trains stalled in the Shinnecock hills from Wednesday afternoon until last evening the trainmen had to go on foraging expeditions.

PLUNGER GOES TO COURT.

Riley Grannan Obtains a Temporary Injunction Against a Jockey Club.

Riley Grannan, plunger, through his attorney, Gen. B. F. Tracy, obtained a temporary injunction from Justice Osborne in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday in an action restraining The Jockey Club from ruling him off its track.

Grannan was ruled off the track by the New York Jockey Club and the Westchester Racing Association for giving a present of $500 to Jockey Fred Taral, who had ridden in several races in which Grannan won large amounts of money.

Gen. Tracy insisted that the racing track is a public institution. It is a place of amusement, and comes under the act of the Legislature, which prohibits those in control of it from discriminating between persons. Under the Civil Rights act he did not know how any one could exclude him from a race track.

"The fact is," he added, "The Jockey Club wanted some pretext for ruling Grannan off. He is a frequenter of race tracks and a bettor. He won a large amount of money under the riding of a jockey named Taral, and he gave the jockey a present of $500 from a kindly feeling to recognize the fidelity with which he had ridden and won races. There was no concealment, no thought of violating any rule, or of doing wrong.

"The Jockey Club has a rule which prohibits jockeys from accepting presents, but it has no rule making it an offense for visitors to give presents to jockeys, or to inflict penalty on outsiders.

"The jockeys are licensed by The Jockey Club, but the club has no control over me. After this jockey received the present, the club gave him a certificate of good character, saying that his character was so good that the fact of his having received the present did not affect his standing, but warning him to conform to the rules in the future."

Julian Davies, counsel for the Jockey Club, said that The Jockey Club contended that the habit of tipping jockeys led to practices of a highly improper and dangerous character. He also said it was deposed that Grannan caused public scandal wherever he went.

Justice Osborne said in substance that he saw nothing corrupt in the fact of making a jockey a present, and that a plunger such as Grannan is could not be punished for such an action.

ASSAULTED ON BROADWAY.

John Rosengarten, a Lawyer, Knocked Down Near Wall Street.

A man who described himself as John Rosengarten, a lawyer, thirty-seven years old, of Midnought, L. I., was found lying in the street in front of 84 Broadway, by a newsboy named John Berkowitz of 145 Norfolk Street, last evening, and the boy told Policeman Wall. As the policeman approached, a coatless man ran away, and after a long chase the policeman caught him. His coat was found at the foot of the stairway of Louis Schultz's saloon, in the basement entrance of No. 84.

An ambulance took the lawyer to Hudson Street Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced serious, as his skull was probably fractured and his right ear drum was broken. The prisoner, who was William Kelly of 420 West Twenty-ninth Street, is a bartender at Proctor's saloon in Pine Street. He was taken to the Old Slip Police Station and later to the hospital that his victim might identify him. But though the little newsboy said he saw the bartender assault the lawyer and throw him into the street, Mr. Rosengarten failed to identify Kelly, and said that he remembered nothing about the assault.

Kelly was locked up, and the lawyer was taken home in a coach by William Knight of 220 West Seventieth Street, a friend, against the advice of the hospital surgeons, who said that his injuries might prove fatal.

Five Flat Houses Burned.

A fire of mysterious origin almost destroyed a row of five three-story frame flat houses at One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue early yesterday morning. The police have called upon the Fire Marshal to aid them in determining the cause of the fire. Three of the houses were unoccupied. The fire started in one of these. It was discovered, when well under way, by Police Sergeant Reilly. He turned in an alarm, and, with Deidrick Horsman, a grocer in one of the two occupied flats, aroused the inmates. All got out in safety. The three unoccupied flats were owned by Mrs. M. J. Nichols, 202 Broadway, Saratoga, N. Y. The damage to these was $7,500. The damage to property and goods in the two occupied flats was $10,000, partly covered by insurance.

Borne Down with Infirmities,

Age finds its surest solace in the benignant tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Nervousness, too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION

JUSTICE KEOGH HANDS DOWN AN IMPORTANT DECREE.

Constitution Declared Self-Acting—Competitive Examinations Must Be Held Wherever Practicable—Practicability Does Not Depend on the Opinion of Executive Officers.

A most important decision in reference to the scope of the civil service laws was handed down by Justice Keogh yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

The decision results from a suit brought by the Civil Service Association, comprising Simeon B. Chittenden, William G. Low, James McKeen, John D. Kelley, Edward M. Bennett, and Stephen Perry Sturges, against Mayor Wurster and others to restrain them from paying salaries to eleven employes of the city on the ground that they held their places in violation of the Civil Service law.

Justice Keogh upholds the Civil Service Association. The case has been hard fought on both sides. The association was represented by Edward M. Shepard, J. Warren Greene, and Henry Yonge. Corporation Counsel Burr conducted the case for the city. In his decision, Justice Keogh said:

The questions presented for decision in this case are:

First—Is it practicable to ascertain by competitive examination the merit and fitness of a person to be appointed to the position filled by each of the defendants?

Second—Is the action of the Mayor of Brooklyn in placing each of such positions filled by the several defendants in the non-competitive class subject to review by this court? and if so,

Third—Is this the proper form of action in which to review the action of the Mayor?

I decide as follows:

First—That the oral testimony and documentary evidence in this case prove very clearly that it is practicable to ascertain by competitive examination the merit and fitness of a person to be appointed to each of the positions filled by the several defendants.

Second—That the action of the Mayor of Brooklyn in placing such positions in the non-competitive class and requiring them to be filled therefrom without competitive examination is illegal, and as such is subject to review by this court.

Third—That this is the proper form of action in which to review the action of the Mayor.

It would be a most interesting task to review the history of the struggle to establish the civil service merit system in this State from its timid beginning until 1895, when it found lodgment in the State Constitution, but I consider it my sole duty, while holding Special Term, to plainly decide each material question of law and fact presented by the pleadings and proof.

The Officers Affected.

These are the places affected by the decision: J. Nelson Magee, clerk to committees in the Board of Aldermen; Thomas Foulks, assistant warrant clerk in the Department of Finance; William J. Cox, clock master in the Department of Finance; Erastus Everitt, Jr., chief clerk in the Department of Audit; Edward M. Perry, Deputy Assistant Corporation Counsel; John Hurley, Surveyor in the Department of Assessment; Frederick P. Anwell, financial clerk in the Department of Health; Reviello Wells, license fee collector in the Fire Department; Edward Fackner, Secretary of the Department of Buildings; James W. Newland, clerk in the City Works Department; Alfred J. Hoadley, deputy license clerk in the City Clerk's office.

In his argument, Mr. Shepard contended that the decision asked for would affect not only the eleven positions specified, but all city employes under the non-competitive Schedule A.

Corporation Counsel Burr argued that the eleven places were newly created, and the Mayor, following the law and the precedent of former Mayors, had placed them in Schedule A. Mr. Burr also held that out of more than 5,000 persons holding places in the civil service in the city, including those expressly exempted by statute, only 170 are appointed without examination. He did not think that this could be construed as an abuse of power by the Mayor. The Corporation Counsel further held that Mr. Shepard was wrong in assuming that the discrepancy between the provisions of the Constitution and the statute under which the Mayor acted took away the power given him.

After the decision was rendered, Mr. Burr announced that an appeal would be taken.

Constitution Is Self-Operating.

In regard to the decision, Edward M. Shepard said last night:

"This decision determines that the civil service provision in the new constitution is self-executing, and that no further legislation is required to put it into immediate and practical operation. It determines that no executive officer in the State, whether it be the Mayor of Brooklyn or the Mayor of New York, the Mayor of Troy, or the Governor of the State himself, has any power to put into the non-competitive schedule any place for which a competitive examination is practicable.

Not a Subject of Opinion.

"It further determines that the question of practicability is not subject to the opinion of any Mayor or Governor or other executive officer, or the Legislature itself; but that if their opinions do not accord with the actual truth of the matter, as to whether a competitive examination for the particular place is practicable, their opinions will go for nothing.

"It further determines that it is unlawful for financial officers to pay salaries to persons appointed without examination to places where examinations are practicable, and that the classification of the place in a non-competitive schedule is no justification for payment.

"As I understand the intention of our clients, there is no disposition to make a harsh use of this decision, but if the city authorities of Brooklyn will speedily press the appeal, their intention is not to enforce it unreasonably until the Appellate Court shall have passed on the matter. The friends of civil service reform are prepared, as I understand, to take a liberal view of the question of practicability, and not to seek to deprive heads of departments and important public officers of confidential assistants in cases where the merely personal and confidential relations should be the chief element in the appointments."

School Teachers Affected.

When asked if this applied to school teachers as well as other employes, Mr. Shepard replied:

"This decision applies to all places. It determines that appointments under the Board of Education must be made upon competitive examinations, and that appointments otherwise made are invalid and give no title to office."

New Yorker After Gas Works.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 24.—A New York capitalist, whose name is not made public, proposes to submit an offer to lease the Richmond Gas Works. These works are owned by the city, and all propositions of this kind heretofore have met with no encouragement. In recent years, however, there have been irregularities in the conduct of some of the city departments, and some of the taxpayers are strongly in favor of letting out the gas and water works. About ten or twelve years ago a Philadelphia syndicate, in which Major Moses P. Handy was interested, made an offer to lease this plant.

Warrant Out for Broker Gage.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—George E. Gage, senior member of the defunct brokerage firm of Gage & Felton, 30 Kilby Street, is a fugitive from justice, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest, charging him with the embezzlement of $4,000. It is alleged he fled from the city about Dec. 10. His firm was one of those that acted as brokers for Frank C. Miles, the defaulting treasurer of the Boston Safe Depost and Trust Company.

BROOKLYN CIVIL SERVICE.

President Wallace Submits His Report—Low Cost of Examinations.

Jackson Wallace, President of the Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn, has submitted a report of the work of the commission from June 1 to Dec. 23, 1896. The report, among other things, says that there were 5,182 competitors in 46 examinations held this year.

On Dec. 1, 1896, the number of employes in the various departments was as follows:

Aldermen and clerks, 40; Arrears, 20; Assessment, 32; Audit, 8; Board of Elections, 16; Buildings, 46; City Clerk's office, 12; City Works, 652; Civil Service Commission, 13; Collection, 37; Finance, 51; Fire, 873; Health, 102; Law, 23; Mayor's office, 5; Park, 120; Police, 1,911; Police Courts, 53; Sealers of Weights and Measures, 5; Treasurer's office, 13; total, 4,032; laborers in various departments, 1,145; total number of persons employed by the city, 5,177.

The cost per capita of conducting competitive examinations in Brooklyn, New York, and Chicago, as shown by figures taken from the latest reports, is as follows:

	Persons Examined.	Appropriation.	Cost Per Capita.
Brooklyn	5,182	$17,119,47	$3.30
*New York	2,875	30,000.00	10.42
Chicago	1,409	13,709.00	9.72

*The police examination in New York is conducted by the Police Board, and an additional appropriation of $6,000 is allowed for that purpose.

MAYORS AT THE FAIR.

Mr. Strong Bought the Doll Dressed by Mrs. McKinley.

Last night was "Mayors' Night" at the Commercial Travelers' Fair, and the Mayors did their duty nobly. Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton was the master of ceremonies. Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster, and Mayor Gleason made speeches, which gathered the crowd and held their attention.

Then Mayor Green announced that the real show would take place in the ceramic artroom, where some distinguished dolls were to be sold at auction. Mayor Strong was the auctioneer of the doll dressed by Mrs. William McKinley. The bidding started at $25, and after, by slow degrees, it had reached $85, Mayor Strong bid it in for himself at $100, although, he said, he knew it was against the law for an auctioneer to make a bid.

Mayor Wurster was not so successful with the doll dressed by Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, which went for $35.

Mayor Gleason announced his determination to do better with the doll dressed by Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, which was sold to his daughter for $60.

The Southern cake walk, in the Café Chantant, was a success. Maurice A. Cornell and William Walpole Bell acted as judges. Christmas will be college day. The special exercises will be conducted by a committee of prominent college men, of which Henry S. Fendler of Bellevue Medical College is Chairman. Saturday night the fair will close. Prominent Masons and Shriners will contribute their best efforts to make the occasion one long to be remembered as Masonic Night.

PAULSEN SUES FARWELL'S BANK

He Says Its Refusal to Clear for Him Wrecked His Concern.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—W. A. Paulsen, who was President of the defunct Central Trust and Savings Bank, began suit to-day in the Superior Court against President W. C. D. Grannis, Director Charles B. Farwell, ex-United States Senator, and the Atlas National Bank, claiming $250,000 damages.

Paulsen alleges that his bank was forced to close because the Atlas refused to clear for him, well knowing he was solvent at the time, which was said to have been done in revenge for Paulsen's refusal to use the bank's funds to pay a personal note of $30,000 in favor of the Atlas Bank. Paulsen says he lost the sale of his bank stock for $90,000 because of this action, as the deal was going through when the bank was forced to close. The stock is now worthless. The Atlas Bank is said to have conceded that the $30,000 note cannot be collected from the Central Bank, and the damage suit followed.

FIREMAN FOUND A DEAD WOMAN

Fire Started in Her Flat in Brooklyn—Her Husband Arrested.

Fire was discovered at 8 o'clock last evening in the second floor of the three-story brick tenement at 84 North Third Street, Brooklyn. The building is owned by Patrick Lawlor of 115 North Third Street. It was occupied by three tenants.

Fred Nebler and family lived on the top floor. The second floor, where the fire evidently originated, was occupied by John Codden and his wife. After the fire was out, the firemen discovered that Mrs. Codden was dead in her apartments. It could not be determined last night how her death was caused, and the police arrested Codden on suspicion. He was paroled by the Coroner.

During the fire the three-year-old child of the Nebler family was rescued from the top floor by the firemen.

The damage to the building is estimated at $500, and the damage to contents at $1,000. The loss was fully insured.

Shoemaker Huber's Sudden Death.

William Huber, thirty-seven years old, a shoemaker of 8 West Street, was found unconscious in the hallway of 14 Morris Street yesterday morning, and died while being attended by an ambulance surgeon. The body was taken to the Church Street Station and searched for evidence of his identity. Bank books showing that he had nearly $5,000 on deposit in savings institutions were found in his pockets. In the neighborhood where he lived it was thought that he was very poor. His brother, Herman Huber, said last night the dead man had been saving for many years with the hope of visiting his father and mother and other relatives in Germany. The Public Administrator took charge of the bank books and other effects, and the body, with the permission of Coroner Hoeber, was taken to the undertaking establishment at 82 Greenwich Street.

Liquor-Tax Certificate Revoked.

The liquor store of Schieb & Schulhof, at 331 East Ninety-seventh Street, was closed last night by one of Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard's special agents. Justice Truax of the Supreme Court revoked the liquor-tax certificate on the ground that Mr. Karl Schieb is not an American citizen. The proceedings were instituted by Gregor Moser, a near-by saloon keeper. Schieb & Schulhof have two other saloons, and they will probably be closed.

Cash Presents for Employes.

The Steinway Electric Railroad Company yesterday presented each of its motormen and conductors who had served one year or more with the company without an accident having been recorded against him, $25. Those who had been in the employ of the company for less than a year, and had a clear record, were given a proportionate amount.

Cheap Coal for the Poor.

The coal depots operated for several years by Nathan Straus will be opened to-morrow at Third Street and the East River and Fifty-second Street and the North River. The coal will be sold at thirty pounds for 5 cents, or it will be given free to the destitute poor who present an order from a practicing physician.

George Ehret's

HELL GATE LAGER BEER BREWERY

91st to 94th St., between 2d and 3d Aves.

Salvator Beer

During the Holidays

On Draught at All His Customers'.

SHOT HIS FRIEND TO DEATH.

Because He Interfered to Prevent Bloodshed.

LA GRANGE, Ga., Dec. 24.—Douglas Cooper killed Claude Dunson this afternoon on the Public Square, the shooting being entirely unprovoked. The murderer fled, and has not been captured.

Douglas Cooper is a son of J. N. Cooper, one of the oldest merchants in this city. Young Cooper has been virtually the manager of the business, as Mr. Cooper is in very feeble health. During the day a negro did some trading at the house. Later on the negro came back with a bad dime, which he said was given him there in change. From a statement of one of Cooper's salesmen, the negro was more or less insolent when he was told he did not get the dime there, and he must get out, as they were not going to give him another in its place. Young Cooper came up and told the negro to get out, or he would cut his throat. The negro went out, and when outside began to curse, and said he was on the public street.

Douglas Cooper went out after the negro, and Wade McCain went out with him, telling him to come back, as the negro was going off, and not to have any difficulty with him. Cooper, however, caught up with the negro in front of Dunston Brothers' store, and began to quarrel with him, Suddenly Cooper reached back to draw his pistol. Claude Dunston, who was standing by, saw him, and grabbed at him, saying: "Oh, Douglas, don't do that! He hasn't done anything." Whereupon Cooper struck Dunston and knocked his hat off. Dunston stooped to pick it up, and as he was rising up, Cooper shot him, the bullet entering the left eye and coming out back of his head. Dunston fell and died in about an hour.

Claude Dunston was one of the most popular young men in the city. No ill feeling existed between Dunston and Cooper. When Cooper realized what he had done he proceeded to make his escape by jumping on the first horse he found tied to a rack. Just at the city's limits he abandoned his horse, but whether he got on another no one knows. The Sheriff with a posse is now out after Cooper, who is thought not to be far away in the woods.

CAPT. WEBBER'S DIVORCE CASE.

His Wife Says He Has Failed to Support Her Properly.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 24.—A divorce suit has been filed by Mrs. Louise Webber against her husband, Capt. Edward H. Webber, United States Army, that will make a sensation in military circles. Mrs. Webber alleges failure to support, and says that she was not given anything for a year at a time, and that she was compelled to go about clad in rags.

Habitual drunkenness is charged against the defendant, and he is accused of being on a spree a month at a time. A third allegation is made of unfaithfulness, but no names of women are mentioned. Mrs. Webber has requested injunctions, restraining Capt. Webber from getting an inheritance left him by the death of his mother, and from disposing of eighteen boxes of silverware. She claims the silverware as wedding presents.

Capt. Webber says it is a case of too much mother-in-law, and he will file a cross petition containing interesting allegations against Mrs. Webber. The case was filed secretly, and Mrs. Webber has been allowed $40 a month alimony pending the trial. Capt. Webber is from a distinguished Philadelphia family. His father, a Brigadier General, died leading a charge at Gettysburg. Capt. Webber wears a medal voted him for gallant service as an officer in the Pennsylvania Reserves by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the part he took in suppressing the great railroad riots in Pittsburg in 1877.

SAVED BY THE FIREMAN.

What Might Have Proved a Bad Railroad Wreck Prevented.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24.—The presence of mind of Fireman John E. Taylor of 937 West Broadway averted what might have been a serious wreck on a twenty-foot embankment, near Colesburg, thirty-four miles south of Louisville, at noon to-day.

The train was the fast No. 4, made up of sleeping cars from New Orleans, Memphis, Jacksonville, and Atlanta, three day coaches, three baggage, mail, and express cars, ten in all, and it carried 400 passengers. The front wheels of the engine left the track while the train was moving at high speed. Engineer Thomas Gibson at once leaped for his life. Taylor, however, rushed across the cab, and, applying the air brakes, stopped the train in half its length. Only the front wheels left the track. The engine ran some distance with the rear wheels holding the rails before being stopped.

The jarring was felt through the train. Gibson was badly hurt and was unable to bring the train in, the task falling to Taylor, after two and one-half hours, when the engine had been lifted on the rails.

Official Bonds in Nebraska.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 24.—There promises to be a pretty fight of bond companies for existence in Nebraska over the matter of official bonds filed by coming county officials.

J. M. Jones, newly elected member of the Board of Supervisors, to-day filed a bond for $15,000, with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as security. In accordance with a late opinion of Attorney General Church, the board refused to approve the bond, and it is said to be the intention of the security company to begin mandamus proceedings to compel the board to accept and approve it.

Killed His Accusers.

RATHBONE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—At 10:30 to-night William Harrington was shot and instantly killed and William Allen mortally wounded by Floyd Myers. All of the men had been drinking and the victims of the shooting accused Myers of stealing a wagon robe and drove to his house and demanded it, when he walked out of the house and opened fire on them with a shotgun. Allen fell from the wagon, while the horse ran away with the body of Harrington, which remained in the wagon, going to the barn where it was kept. Myers is a bad character, having once shot a man at Addison.

A Footpad in Battery Park.

With his arms full of Christmas presents, Henry Lee of 299 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, was on his way home through Battery Park about 8 o'clock last night when a man stopped him and asked for money. Lee had barely time to say that he had no change when the man knocked him down. He tried to go through Lee's pockets, but Park Policeman Guidera caught him in the act and took him to the Old Slip Police Station. There he described himself as Michael Heenan, a homeless laborer. He was locked up.

EMPLOYES BARELY ESCAPE.

Swift Destruction of Taudt's Factory at Newark N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 24.—An employe stepped on a match which some one threw upon the floor of the lower part of Alexander Taudt's frame factory at 34 Main Street, this city, late this afternoon, causing a fire.

The room where the mishap occurred is used as a part of the factory, and some benzine and other inflammable oils were in the room. The whole room was in a blaze in an instant, and those in that and adjoining rooms had to flee for their lives. There were about seventy-five persons in the factory at the time. They all escaped safely.

In the office, separated only by a board partition, the payroll was being made out. Those counting the money had to flee, leaving the money behind. There was about eight hundred dollars lying on the table, part of it in envelopes. The building was three stories high, entirely of wood, and 50 by 100 feet.

The whole structure was on fire within a few minutes. The firemen on arriving were informed where the money was, and the first engine to respond fought the flames back from the office until a man could enter and save the money. Some of it was scorched, but it was all good and was later paid to the hands.

The loss on stock in the factory is about $8,000, and on the building $3,000. The building was owned by Mrs. Anna S. Heller.

JUAN FERNANDEZ MISSING.

The Story of Its Destruction by Volcanic Action Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—A few weeks ago a vessel which put in at Lisbon after a trip around Cape Horn reported the destruction by volcanic action of the Juan Fernandez Island, famous as the fabled home of Robinson Crusoe. The master claimed to have seen the catastrophe from the deck of his vessel.

The report was not given credence at the time by scientific men, and many denials were printed in papers and magazines. But Capt. Powells of the British ship James Kerr, now in port, asserts that the story is generally believed by seafaring men all over the world. The James Kerr recently arrived from Newcastle, N. S. W., where she was laid up four months on account of the coal-mine strike. Capt. Powells met a large number of master mariners there, and says the destruction of the island was a matter of common gossip among them. The Captain himself has not passed within sight of the island since 1889, when he secured an excellent photograph of it from the deck of his ship.

He says that some of the Captains who arrived in Newcastle while he was there verified the report that the island was missing.

Two Steamer Lines to Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 24.—W. W. Wilson, general agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, received a cablegram to-day from the home office stating that the steamship Roland of that line would sail from Bremen for Galveston direct Feb. 18

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée.
AMERICAN—A Man of Honor—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot. Matinée.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—King Richard III. Matinée. Beau Brummell—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Superba—8:30. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India.—8:30. Matinée.
ICE SKATING PALACE—Weston—Skating.
IRVING PLACE—The Spendthrift—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Wife of Willoughby—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—True to Life—8:00. Matinée.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11. Matinée.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Middleman—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1896.

A FUNDAMENTAL ERROR.

The Committee on Draft of the Greater New York Commission has submitted seven completed chapters of a proposed charter and presented therewith a report explanatory of their provisions. We do not purpose now to make any general examination or criticism of the features of the draft of a charter, but merely to direct attention to what we conceive to be one serious mistake in the committee's work.

We have already made our readers acquainted with the Constitution of the proposed Municipal Assembly, with its two chambers, and the extensive powers of legislation to be conferred upon it. We have always doubted the wisdom of two branches to the legislative body, of which the members were to be elected from two different sets of local districts, and which must act concurrently upon all measures to give them effect. We are still more doubtful of the wisdom of electing all the members of the Municipal Assembly for the short term of two years and have all go out of the office at the same time. The reasons given by the committee for this bi-cameral system and the opportunity for a complete overturn every two years only serve to turn our doubts into assurance that the scheme is wrong.

The chief reason given for having two chambers is the "extent and multiplicity of powers" to be exercised, the need of a check upon hasty legislation, and the desirability of attracting to every ordinance the most extensive scrutiny and discussion, making every piece of legislation "a subject of interest and of consideration to a people adequately enlightened upon their municipal affairs." If we could have a single body of proper proportions made up of men of high character and ability, we should have a much better guarantee of deliberate and well-considered action than can be afforded by this division, and a chance of getting a class of local representatives with an indifferent appreciation of their duties, while we should escape the wrangles and dead-locks which the proposed system would make almost inevitable.

But could we get men of high character and ability to serve? With the proper system we might, but under a plan of local district representation for short terms, and the chance of a sweeping overturn at the end of two years, we probably could not. The reason given for the short concurrent terms is the most disquieting thing in this committee report. It says that "the great body of the American people still go to the polls in cities on election day animated by partisan sentiments," and that "elections at large and terms of office that make it impossible to change the political complexion of the Municipal Assembly at a stroke would tend to place the city under the dominion of one political party quite uninterruptedly." The people of this city have had no opportunity for going to the polls without being animated by partisan sentiments, but now they are going to have the opportunity, and everything should be done to induce them to go there animated with civic sentiments and a desire simply for good city government. Changing the political complexion of the Municipal Assembly at a single stroke ought to be rendered impossible, and everything done to encourage a tendency to keep the city from "under the dominion" of any political party. There should be no political complexion to the Municipal Assembly.

It is a mistake to prepare the way for party government in the very Constitution of the legislative body, and to invite a political contest every two years for the control of all the vast machinery of municipal administration. This is a fundamental error which the commission should not fail to correct, and there is another like unto it in the provision for a bi-partisan Police Board of four members.

The objection to this latter we pointed out two days ago, and will content ourselves now with saying that the committee utterly fails to give any justification for it. Its statement that a board charged with the duties of preserving order at the polls, delivering election notices, distributing official ballots to polling places, and receiving and transmitting election returns is "required by the State Constitution to be composed of equal representation of the two dominant political parties" is absolutely without warrant. What the Constitution requires is such equal representation on boards "charged with the duties of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections," that is to say, on boards of election officers acting at the polling places, which is a wholly different matter.

INSINCERE FRIENDS OF CUBA.

Senator HOAR'S amusingly strenuous expression of his desire to "defeat, delay, or bring to confusion" the Cameron resolution to recognize the independence of Cuba echoes the wish of all sensible men about this measure and is prophetic of its fate. Confusion is the usual ending of assaults by a faction in Congress upon a President who is supported by public opinion.

There are so few exceptions to the rule that it is matter for surprise that Mr. CLEVELAND'S enemies in the Senate should have been so stupid as to blunder into the path that leads to sure defeat. Their bad tactics are doubtless due in part to a lack of ingenuity to organize an attack on questions as to which they could put the Executive in the wrong, and in part to a mistaken estimate of the degree of public excitement about Cuba.

For one thing, the factious conduct of CAMERON, VEST, MORGAN, DAVIS, and the rest deprives them of all title to be counted among the really sincere friends of the Cuban insurgents. Plainly, they were more anxious to harass Mr. CLEVELAND than they were to help Cuba. The passion that inflames their minds, not the sympathy that stirs their bosoms, prompts their action. Had it not been so, the very plain intimations of the President's message would have attracted them singly or in pairs to the White House for consultation about the steps to be taken when, as Mr. CLEVELAND said, "our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to welcome and discharge."

HENRY CLAY attempted to force MONROE'S hand in regard to the recognition of the South American republics by precisely the same tactics now employed by the President-baiters in the Senate. His enmity was implacable because MONROE had not made him Secretary of State. In March, 1818, he made a great speech in the House in support of his motion for an appropriation to send a Minister to the River Plate provinces, which the House rejected, 115 to 45. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his diary, says that MONROE was disturbed by CLAY'S "violent systematic opposition":

> "Mr. MONROE added, if CLAY had taken the ground that the Executive had gone as far as he could with propriety toward the acknowledgment of the South Americans, that he was well disposed to go further, if such were the feeling of the Nation and of Congress, and had made his motion with that in view, to ascertain the real sentiments of Congress, it might have been in perfect harmony with the Executive. But between that and the angry, acrimonious course pursued by Mr. CLAY there was a wide difference."

The anti-Administration Senators are using Cuban recognition as a club to be brandished, not as a cause to be served and an end to be achieved. If there were any statesmanship in their minds, any wisdom in their councils, or any sincerity in their professions, they would have consulted, not assailed, the President. It is going to be mighty hard to get Cuba recognized without his help.

WILL THEY REDUCE TRUST DUTIES?

The Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means have thrown out the intimation that in every case in which a product is controlled by a Trust or a combination in trade they will reduce the duty for the "protection" of that product. If they shall stick to their intention they will give those who are clamoring for higher duties more than they bargained for in a revision of the tariff. [Philadelphia Record, Dec. 20.]

We must ask our respected and esteemed contemporary in Philadelphia to tell us when and by whom such an intimation was thrown out. We have read carefully all the published utterances of the Republican members of the committee which we have been able to find in the press dispatches and in the columns of our exchanges, and have seen nothing of the sort. The members in question are those who made and supported the pending Dingley bill, which was passed in the House. All of them say now that this bill ought to be passed in the Senate and ought to become a law. And everybody knows that the Dingley bill increases every duty in the tariff—one excepted—which is imposed upon a product controlled by a Trust or a similar combination. The latest statement of a Republican member of the committee concerning the policy to be pursued in making the new tariff bill is one procured by The Iron Age from Mr. DALZELL of Pittsburg, to whom has been intrusted the framing of the new iron and steel schedule. It is a long one, but there is not a word in it about reducing duties which protect combinations.

It is notorious that there are scores of combinations in the iron and steel industry, patterned after the so-called Steel Rail Trust, which has for a long time exacted a high and artificial price in the home market, restricted production, and practically suppressed competition, while it has been selling its rails in foreign markets at prices lower by about 25 per cent. than those which American buyers have been compelled to pay. We shall not set forth here a list of these organizations, which would begin at the base of the industry with the Bessemer Ore Pool, in the formation of which Mr. HANNA took a prominent part. We have seen nowhere any hint that the majority members of the committee entertain a purpose to interfere with what The New York Tribune calls "the pernicious activity" of any one of these combinations by reducing its tariff protection. Nor have we been informed that these gentlemen intend to reduce the outrageously high duties used to the disadvantage of the American people by the Window-Glass Trust, which controls the entire window-glass industry in this country, or the duties so used by many other similar organizations which might be enumerated. May it not fairly be inferred that their policy is indicated by the increases in the Dingley bill, a measure which they support to this day?

We should like to have them say whether they regard as sound doctrine the following remarks, uttered two or three years ago by Senator JOHN SHERMAN, about the manner in which these combinations should be handled by tariff-revisers:

> "The primary object of a protective tariff is to invite the fullest competition by individuals and corporations in domestic production. If such individuals or corporations combine to advance the price of the domestic product and to prevent the free result of open and fair competition. I would, without a moment's hesitation, reduce the duties on foreign goods competing with them, in order to break down the combination. Whenever free competition is evaded or avoided by combinations of individuals or corporations, the duty should be reduced and foreign competition should promptly be invited."

This is strictly in accord with assertions and doctrines set forth by many other prominent Republicans, nearly all of whom, however, like Mr. SHERMAN himself, have uniformly refused to embody the principle in legislation when tariff bills were being made in committee or were under consideration in the Senate or the House.

The Philadelphia Record says, we notice, not only that the majority members of the present committee have intimated that they intend to cut down Trust duties, but also that they, or some of them, have "promised" to deal in this way with "the Trusts and the monopolies in trade which make the tariff an instrumentality for the spoliation of American consumers." Neither the intimation nor the promise has been brought to our attention. We do not say that our good neighbor in Philadelphia does not know whereof it speaks, and we urge The Record to point out and republish the utterances of Mr. DINGLEY and his associates which indicate so radical and so commendable a change of policy and purpose.

THE BOSTON TROLLEY STRIKE.

As usual in such cases, the testimony regarding the cause of the strike on the Boston trolley lines is contradictory, and probably there has been a radical misunderstanding upon both sides.

Without trying to go into the merits of the dispute, there are two points in the situation that deserve notice. One is the reported statement of President LITTLE of the West End Company that he would deal with the employés of the company only as individuals, and that this position would not be changed. If the company has really decided to admit of no responsible organization among its men, it is at least a quarter of a century behind time. Experience long since showed not only the equity of organization among wage workers, but the fact that both employers and employed profit by the right kind of organization. Sense and justice require in these days that the efforts of employers of large numbers of men should be directed to developing and perfecting such organization, and not to preventing or destroying it.

On the other hand, the action of the men in refusing to abide by the decision of their "Supreme Council," which had agreed to a delay of a week, shows that their organization is radically defective. They cannot hope to secure efficiency through an organization that only imposes terms, but is incapable of keeping terms. In their affairs, as in those of their employers, responsibility must go with power, and duties must be as firmly observed as are rights.

PRICE AND QUALITY OF GAS.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT, who is understood to hold a large interest in gas stocks, and who is said practically to control one of the companies, in warmly denouncing the demand for cheaper gas, is quoted as saying: "This city is now getting gas of a higher candle power than any city in the world." He claims that its quality makes it cheap at the present price, and says that he has "yet to learn of any general complaint as to the quality now furnished or the price."

Nobody disputes that the illuminating power of gas in this city has been increased in recent years by improved processes of manufacture and a change in the materials used. But is it true that this improvement is confined to the City of New York? Have gas companies elsewhere failed to avail themselves of materials and methods which produce a better gas? It is known that prices are much lower in some other cities than here, and that of itself may fairly provoke a feeling that they are too high here unless this claim that the gas is correspondingly better is substantiated. Since that claim is put forward as a ground for maintaining the present price, it behooves the gas companies to establish the fact that they are giving better value for the money.

But supposing the gas is better than it used to be, or even better than it is elsewhere, does it follow that the price is not too high? We understand that the use of improved processes has lessened the cost as well as increased the illuminating power of gas, and if that is so why should not the customers share the benefit? Improved methods have lessened the cost and improved the quality of many products of manufacture—those made of steel, for instance. Ought they to hold their old price in spite of lower cost because of their better quality?

There is another question that has a bearing on the subject. It is known that when several gas companies consolidated a number of years ago the aggregate of their stock was largely increased without any new investment of capital. They have paid from 7 to 12 per cent. dividends on the inflated capital, and there is now talk of another combination to conceal still larger profits and to keep up the price. If it costs less to make gas, and if the corporations enjoying valuable public franchises are making inordinate profits, is it a conclusive answer to the demand for a lower price that the gas is of better quality here than anywhere else? But then, is it a fact that this city is "getting gas of a higher candle power than any other city in the world"? Let us have that established, to start with.

THE CASE OF SPAIN.

We gave in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning a statement by "a member of the Diplomatic Corps" of what may fairly be called the case of Spain. It is temperate in tone, and intended to allay the sense of indignation toward that country which is undoubtedly very general in this. We cannot say that in its substance it helps Spain very much.

In the first place, it does not account for the two insurrections. These insurrections are matters of history. The first was formidable, and lasted ten years. It was brought to an end by promises of reform, which this statement admits have not been fully carried out, and we are left in ignorance as to what has or has not been done. The second insurrection is more formidable than the first, if we measure its strength by the extent of the efforts made, so far in vain, to suppress it. If the insurrections were unsupported by the intelligent and capable portion of the Cuban people, and if they have had no solid basis of grievance, how is it that the enormous force directed against them proved unable to cope with them?

Again, we are told that "all the revenue collected by taxation in Cuba was applied to the expenses of the local administration," while Cuba paid none of the cost of the home Government. But the "local administration" includes the great war debt incurred in the two insurrections, the maintenance of the Spanish military garrisons, and the very heavy cost of a highly centralized Spanish rule with no real responsibility to Cubans.

The prospect for the future as portrayed by this statement seems utterly gloomy. "Spain will not humble herself by granting reforms under threats. The Spanish spirit is too proud for that, and they make the suppression of the insurrection the primary condition of inaugurating reform." So it is conceded that reform is needed; it is a fair inference that the insurrection arose from the need of reform and from the failure to give what had been promised; but neither past promises nor present just claims will be considered until the insurgents lay down their arms. When that time comes, what guarantee have the insurgents that the future will be any better than the past? What guarantee can they have unless, as suggested by the President, it be that of the United States?

THE SORROWS OF FREAK JOURNALISM.

These are dark and dull days for the freak journals. Somehow nothing really "live" seems to be happening, and the "art departments" are in desperate straits. The freak public is very exacting, and the appetite for freak news grows by what it feeds on. When you have accustomed a man to a diet of red pepper, you will have trouble in weaning him from it on milk and water. It is, however, a fact that the principal topic for illustration of the freak journals yesterday was the little lost boy who strayed from home attended by a faithful Newfoundland, who would not allow the policeman to lay hands upon him even in kindness. The incident is pretty, and might, though of course it did not, make the subject of an effective picture. But fancy presenting a mawkish fact, or fiction, like this to a jaded reader who has laid out his cent with a confident expectation of breakfasting on horrors. Equally unexciting is the attempt to titivate the hardened palate by representations of "social leaders" who are accused of desiring to represent their country abroad.

It would not be fair to say that there is nothing more moving than this in the art departments. There is the case of that unhappy mother and daughter who went before a Magistrate in New Jersey and executed in due form a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquor, and then departed, taking precautions to preserve privacy. But it is the glory and delight of a free freak press to nullify such precautions, and the freak press was not to be baffled. The sleuthhound was put upon the scent, and, although he found it rather cold, returned with what somebody believed to be the real [illegible] of the pledge, from [illegible] it was apparently the work of a moment for the art department to construct two two-column cuts. No doubt the reporters are still "working up the case," and if it appears that the names were the real names, the publication of them will have been a triumph of enterprise, of such enterprise as in less advanced communities would have received a testimonial in the form of a horsewhip.

An occasional triumph like this does not alter the fact that the way of the freak newspaper has of late been very hard. But let the freak press cheer up. LILIUOKALANI is coming, and with her the opportunity of the art departments. It is already announced from New Orleans that she played the mandolin on the train from San Francisco. With this hint and an old photograph, that would be an incompetent art department which could not furnish a full-page portrait and a whole colored comic supplement. What could be brighter, breezier, brainier than the prospect? Before the ex-Queen has even reached New York, she will have furnished what Senator MORGAN would call a perfect saturnalia of enterprise and of good taste, and will have consoled freak journalism for many dismal days.

Justice KEOGH, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, takes exactly the same view of the scope and meaning of the Constitution as to the merit system that has been taken in every case so far brought before the courts, and he makes a more specific application of it than has yet been made. The essential part of his decision is that it is for the courts to say when "competitive examination" to ascertain fitness for appointments is "practicable." He says that as to about all the positions in the City Government of Brooklyn competitive examination is practicable, and, therefore, under the Constitution, is imperative. This disposes beforehand of the conspiracy of the Republican machine to put the examinations and their character and extent at the mercy of the heads of departments.

The ancient proverb that a green Yule makes a fat churchyard has, of course, no applicability to our climatic conditions, being of British origin. But it is so far true here that slushy weather is less favorable to health than extreme cold. Yesterday was the coldest Dec. 24 in the annals of the local Weather Bureau, and to-day will certainly not be "green." However it may be with the public health, a snowy Christmas is certainly very much more in consonance with the traditions and the sentiments of a merry Christmas than one that shows bare ground; and the nuisance of a heavy snowfall in New York can be endured with more than ordinary equanimity in view of the zest it adds to the celebration.

I have information from Washington to the effect that in the new tariff bill the Ways and Means Committee will be satisfied with a scaled rate of duties, [on sugar,] beginning at 75 degrees, paying ¾ of a cent a pound duty, and increased by .02 of a cent per pound per degree, with the fractions in proportion. This would make 96 test centrifugal sugars pay 1.17 cents duty, against .87 of a cent duty, and all the way through there is to be a general increase of duties on sugar, which will represent a 25 per cent. increase.—[Mr. W. P. WILLETT at the meeting of the sugar importers, Dec. 22.]

This is the first published report as to the purpose of the Republican majority of the committee with respect to the sugar schedule of the tariff. If Mr. WILLETT'S information is trustworthy, the committee intends to revive the method used in the tariff law of 1883-90. Under that law the duty was 1.4 cents per pound for sugar at 75 degrees, polariscope test, and .04 of a cent were added for every additional degree. A "general increase all the way through" would affect refined sugar as well as the refiners' raw material, and the committee's views as to the "protective difference" between raw sugar and refined sugar remain to be disclosed. This difference has been the subject of much lively discussion heretofore, as our readers will remember, and we presume it will excite further discussion in connection with the new bill which Mr. DINGLEY'S committee is about to make.

The testimony taken by the Grand Jury with reference to the Recorder's charge about "shysters" ought to be of use in checking the practices of which Mr. GOFF justly complained. There is nothing at all incredible in the statement that certain of the shysters contrive to keep dependents of their own in the Tombs to supply them with information about new prisoners which may be made the basis of professional engagements. There is no doubt a considerable number of criminal lawyers whose disbarment would be of moral benefit to the bar and of pecuniary relief to prisoners. If the investigations of the Grand Jury do not furnish ground for indictment, they may furnish ground for the action of the Judges.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An article in The Psychological Review gives the results of some careful experiments on the best conditions for avoiding fatigue in reading. It seems that type less than 1.5 millimeters in height should be avoided as much as possible, since visual weariness rapidly increases in reading letters smaller than this. Size of type was found to be much more important than intensity of illumination, though, of course, the eyes are strained if attempts are made to read in semi-darkness. White light is better than yellow, and daylight best of all. "Leading," or space between lines, lessens the fatigue upon the eyes and the form of the type is of less importance than the thickness of the letters.

—"Marshall County vs. JACK TIDMORE" is the title of a peculiar and novel case just decided by the Mississippi Supreme Court. The appellee, TIDMORE, was the sole witness of a homicide and was required to give bond for his appearance to testify. Being unable to give bond, he was confined in jail 180 days. He sued the county for $1 for each day of his confinement. The court below allowed him $24 as per diem fees as a witness during the court's session. He claimed $304 additional. There was an offset of $74 for his board. The court below allowed $216. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment, allowing fees for 180 days, and allowed fees as a witness during the actual session of the court, saying that the statute does not provide for the case. Judgment was given for the amount allowed.

—Boston Spiritualists are in a state of mingled rage and grief because the City Assessors have decided that their "temple" is not a place of worship and have fixed its taxable value at $240,000. This decision the believers in spooks think is outrageous and they intend to make a fierce fight against it in the courts. The Massachusetts law exempts "houses of religious worship owned by a religious society or held in trust for the use of religious organizations, and the pews and furniture, (except for parochial purposes,) but portions of such houses appropriated for purposes other than religious worship shall be taxed at the value thereof to the owners of the houses." People of sanity will probably wonder, not that a structure devoted to the making of money by the doing of tricks should be taxed, but that such a huge sum should have been invested in the plant by means of which this wretched industry is carried on.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON is going to utilize the information he obtained while in Cuba recently as a newspaper correspondent by delivering a series of lectures on the sights he saw there and the methods of government of which they were the natural results. The General's sympathies are all with the revolutionists, as was very plainly shown by a vigorous speech which he delivered at one of the Cuban meetings held in this city. The first of the lectures was delivered in Baltimore last night, and the second will be addressed to the residents of Washington on Jan. 10.

—WILLIAM DOROCZI, a Hungarian, is excited over something he has discovered, or thinks he has discovered, in regard to the tobacco plant. It is, he says, a perennial, not an annual, as everybody has supposed, and there is no need to sow it anew each year, as is now done. At Vienna it is declared that this information is very important, as it "will open up a new era in the production of tobacco and tend greatly to cheapen its price." Considering the large number of Spanish "victories" that must be won before Cuba can resume the production of the necessary weed, even people who are unable to understand the practical bearing of this revelation will extend to Herr DOROCZI their congratulations and best wishes.

—Relic hunters, people learned in pictures, and representatives of Southern society were present in large numbers this week at the sale in Baltimore of the collection made by the late WILLIAM GILMOR. Among the articles in which most interest was taken were a pair of dueling pistols, antique in pattern, richly mounted, and in a solid mahogany case. They had once belonged to DAVID STERRITT, and with one of them he was killed "on the field" by an Englishman at whom he had taken offense. The weapons had also been used in a more famous but less tragical affair about nineteen years ago. They went to W. S. G. WILLIAMS for $31. Another offering to the bidders was a "Madonna and Child," said to be by RAPHAEL. This picture, according to the catalogue, was bought at Cadiz of the Duke D'OSSUNA for $1,500 by JOSEPH E. BLOOMFIELD of Paterson, N. J. There seemed to be doubts about its authenticity in the minds of the Baltimore connoisseurs, for the highest bid was only $275, and in consequence the genuine RAPHAEL was withdrawn.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

In a Patient People's Behalf.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

Somebody wants to increase the number of Congressmen, so as to have one for every 40,000 inhabitants. Johnny will please get his gun and shoot somebody.

Motives in Murder.

From The Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

The vain search for a motive in the Bram murder trial calls to mind the vigorous argument of the late Attorney General Barnard in the Palmer case at Portsmouth. When challenged by the defense to show a motive for the murder of Whitehouse he declared with great emphasis that there was no motive sufficient to excuse or account for the taking of human life.

The Annapolis.

From The Baltimore News.

The naming of one of the new gunboats after the city of Annapolis by Secretary Herbert is a compliment that is appreciated in Maryland. It is peculiarly appropriate that the name of the seat of the Naval Academy should be borne on the roster of the Navy. The cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Annapolis are representative warships of their respective classes.

The Times's Christmas Supplement.

From The Baltimore News, Dec. 23.

It is not too late to record a word of praise for the extremely beautiful Christmas supplement issued by THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday. The chief feature in it consisted of admirable productions of some of the most famous paintings representing the Virgin and Child, including masterpieces of Raphael, Titian, Andrea del Sarto, Murillo, and others. The exquisite effect of these photo-engravings, taken from Braun's carbon photographs, can hardly be overstated, and it is wonderful to think of the advance within the last dozen years or so of the art of photo-engraving, which thus enables the poorest to possess representations of works of art giving a far truer feeling of the effect of the originals than did the most expensive engravings produced before the recent days of photographic processes. The reading matter in THE TIMES'S supplement is good old-fashioned Christmas literature. So many Sunday newspapers are filled with vulgarity and sensationalism that it is a pleasure to point to the high excellence, as well as the appropriateness to the season, of this production of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NO CHRISTMAS FOR THESE.

Man's Inhumanity to Man Shown in Trust Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Peace on earth, good will toward men."

If Moses Taylor could return and see what the Steel Rail Trust is doing, in twenty-four hours, there is no question 3,000 or 4,000 men would be at work that are now idle, and 15,000 to 20,000 men, women, and children would rise up and call him "blessed."

Under the plea of protection to the American laboring man, the manufacturers of steel rails are given a large protective duty. The few great steel rail plants have banded together and formed a combine or trust; this law giving them this protection enables them to extort the outside extreme price for steel rails from the American consumer.

The Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company is now being paid a handsome sum to lie idle by the trust, it being actually more profitable to be paid to do nothing than to make steel rails. And from 3,000 to 4,000 men whose fathers, and in many instances, grandfathers, served the Lackawanna Company faithfully, are walking the streets of Scranton unable to earn a dollar, with absolutely no hope for the immediate future, and their wives and children appealing in vain for the bare necessities of life, and Winter only commencing. And all this under the American flag in this great Republic, supposed to be the grandest country on the face of the earth.

Mind you, this army of men are great, brawny, stalwart men. From the nature of their occupation they must be so. They are intelligent men, good citizens, and law-abiding. They have hearts and souls and passions and ambitions, as other men have. And at the end of the nineteenth century the most magnificent and modern steel rail plant (the South Mill) in the United States, if not in the world, lies idle at the command of the rapacious trust, so as to enable them to exact the highest possible price—now $25 per ton, (until within a few days for nearly two years it has been $28 at tidewater,) for steel rails from the consumer in America, while any other nation can buy them for less than $21, beating the great plants of England and Germany.

And the great and powerful press is mute but for an occasional editorial protest, while the subject should inspire the most eloquent of editorials in every newspaper in the land. And the great State of Pennsylvania, to whom the whole country is made to pay tribute, does not lift a finger for, forsooth, the fear of hurting the feelings of a few of her millionaires, or, possibly, decreasing perquisites of her legislators.

Where is our patriotism? Where our boasted civilization? Name one single member in either House of Congress who dare rise up and give an indignant, outraged invective at the injustice of it all. Is it right? Is it honest? Is it fair to make laws permitting such deeds? They are sowing the wind and they will reap the whirlwind.

The Sugar Trust is no better. The Franklin sugar refinery in Philadelphia is closed, with profit to its owners. But what about the misery and desolation of its employes? And the beneficiaries of these great and powerful trusts endow great public libraries, give enormous sums to universities, all in an ostentatious manner which stifles all protest against the iniquity of it all. And at this gay and festive season of "good will toward men" an army of men, willing and anxious for work, are not permitted to earn anything for bread, let alone enough to buy a doll or toy for their little ones, who will look on Christmas morning in vain for the trifles that Santa Claus delights in giving. In these miserable homes, with sad hearts, they cannot understand why they were forgotten; not even a cookie or a piece of candy or two.

God forgive us as a nation; forgive our wretched lawmakers, who make laws for the few at the expense of the many. And we who have the holly, and kiss under the mistletoe, Christmas night, making merry in this great Christian Nation, let us pause in our merrymaking and think and act, and send a loud protest out and across the land we love, and attend to our own Armenians, our own Cubans, who are being worse than massacred, for what more is it than a slow lingering death, due to injustice, under the sanction of law?

"Man's inhumanity to man makes count less thousands mourn."

A TRAVELING MAN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 24, 1896.

How Eyeglasses Should Be Cleaned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last number of our local paper (The Newtown Register, Newtown, L. I.,) is an article on the care of spectacles copied from THE NEW YORK TIMES and speaking particularly of cleaning the glasses.

The best way to clean the glasses is to use a damp cloth to clean the dirt off them and then wipe dry. If the glasses are very dirty, wet the tips of your fingers and rub them on a cake of soap, then rub the soap over the surface of the glasses, rinse in clean water and dry them. This is the way they are cleaned in every factory where they are made.

Another point of equal importance is to have the frame properly fitted; not only when the glasses are bought, but also when the frames have become bent from handling.

Spectacles and eyeglasses should not cut the nose. When they do, it is because the frames are not properly fitted, and the trouble can usually be remedied by bending the frame into proper shape. Occasionally it may be necessary to change the frame, but almost always the frames can be bent to fit.

I have adjusted and readjusted thousands of them in my twelve years' experience and can make almost every pair as comfortable as a glove or a shoe. OPTICIAN.

WINFIELD JUNCTION, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1896.

Thanks for the Christmas Number.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from the expression of my greatest admiration for your superb Christmas supplement to THE TIMES.

To combine such beautiful, artistic reproductions of the great masterpieces of the Nativity with such choice literary selections, led in by Milton's immortal hymn, is worthy of the age in which we live, and is proof supreme of the refined taste that presides over the literary and art departments of your paper.

Contrasted with the crude and vulgar illustrations of some of the dailies, one can hardly realize that they could have issued the same day from the same city and be the offspring of the same civilization.

Accept the sincere thanks of one who is a lover of the pure and the beautiful.

A. A. WILLITS.

Spring Lake, N. J., Dec. 21, 1896.

CHRISTMAS VISITORS.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

The folks'll come fer Christmas
From Tifton up to Tate;
They'll strike us sorter early,
An' set up with us late.
The Joneses an' the Jenkinses—
The Butterwuths an' Browns;
The old-time folks, with old-time jokes
From all the old-time towns!

You'd better stretch the table out—
If any room's to spare;
An' add a corner to the house,
An' buy some crock'ry ware.
An' yer mother says she's comin',
So, we'll build a pulpit next,
Fer I reckon that means preachin'
From the old, familiar text!

It sorter seems onnat'ral,
An' sorter takes me down,
That we never have no kinfolks
Till Christmas comes eroun'!
An' then they come from Tifton,
An' then they swarm from Tate;
They strike us sorter early,
An' they set up with us late!

But take an' stretch the table out—
If any room's to spare;
An' add a corner to the house
An' lay in crock'ry ware,
An' sence yer mother's comin',
We'll build a platform next;
Fer we're purty shore o' preachin'
From the old, familiar text!

A DARING TRAIN ROBBERY

CHICAGO AND ALTON EXPRESS HALTED IN MISSOURI.

The Train Was Divided and the Express Car Taken Two Miles Away and Rifled—Considerable Money Secured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last night a daring train robbery was committed a mile east of Independence, Mo., near the famous Blue Cut, where several train robberies have occurred, and where an attempt was made to stop a train on the night of Oct. 25. The train which was robbed was the St. Louis and Chicago express which left Kansas City over the Chicago and Alton Road at 8:45 o'clock last evening.

When the express stopped at Independence the robbers climbed aboard without having been seen by the train crew and concealed themselves on the blind baggage and engine tender. When the train reached the bridge over the Missouri Pacific tracks, about a mile from Independence, two of the robbers climbed into the cab of the locomotive, and, covering the engineer and firemen with revolvers, commanded them to stop the train. The locomotive was in charge of Engineer B. V. Meade, and he at once brought the train to a standstill. The robbers had the plan of action determined upon in advance, and as soon as the train was stopped the passenger cars were uncoupled from the express car by one of the gang while the men in the cab still held their revolvers upon the engineer and fireman. When the passenger coaches had been cut off the engineer was ordered to go ahead, which he did.

Ran Off with the Express Car.

All the robbers had climbed upon the locomotive and express car, and were soon speeding down the steep grade beyond the Blue Cut with the engine and the express car, and Express Messenger A. J. Frier of St. Louis a prisoner in the latter.

As soon as the train stopped Conductor Nichols jumped from the cars to ascertain what was the matter. He got out in time to see his engine and the express and baggage cars disappearing in the darkness down the road. He at once started back to Independence to give the alarm, but it was some time before the passengers upon the train realized what had happened.

The bandits ran the section of the train they had cut off about two miles and stopped right in the old Glendale cut, made famous as the scene of one of the James boys' robberies. Here they stopped and rifled the cars. After completing their work they cut the engine loose and ran it to a point a mile east of Glendale, where they disabled the engine so that it could not be used, and then deserted it.

Details of the Robbery.

At 2:30 o'clock the express car was brought back to Independence and Express Messenger Frier gave the details of the robbery.

About five minutes after the car was detached from the train he heard a noise at the side door, and thinking it was the brakeman, he opened it. A man with a shotgun compelled him to retreat into the car, while two others followed him with revolvers and ordered him to throw up his hands. The men then pulled him from the car and asked him if he had any money. He was too excited to answer. They then picked him up and threw him bodily back into the car, and one of the men, who wore a mask, as did the others, climbed in. The man proceeded to the large safe and threw down a kit of tools in front of it. The other two held guns at Frier's head while the third one proceeded coolly to break open the safe.

Frier told the man who was at work on the large safe that it was useless for him to blow it open, as there was no money in it. One of the men who stood at the door, covering Frier all the time with a revolver, then said: "Well, give us the key of the small safe." Frier refused to do this, and the two men who had remained on the outside, leaped into the car. They jumped upon Frier, pinned him to the floor, and took the keys of the small safe from him. He was then thrown into a corner, and with guns held to his head, told to stay there. The third man then took the keys, opened the small safe, and took from it a number of packages of money, and after the robbers had secured the contents of the small safe, they again attempted to open the large one.

Blew Open the Big Safe.

The bandits finally blew open the big safe with dynamite and secured all it contained.

Messenger Frier says that the money in the smaller safe ran up into the thousands, and the big safe had more money and valuables than it usually carried. He says that in the money secured from the small safe was a quantity of gold ten and twenty dollar pieces, and one of the men remarked: "That's the kind of stuff we are after."

After the men had cleared out the safes they searched Frier's clothing and took all the money on his person. He demurred at this, and the leader of the gang tossed him a two-dollar bill, saying: "Get yourself a drink for a Christmas present."

The robbers finally declared that they must skip out, as time was pressing, and, jumping from the car, ran to the engine and started it down the track.

Engineer Meade and his fireman walked to Glendale, arriving there at 1 o'clock this morning. After the robbers had made Meade and the fireman leave the engine, the latter followed it on foot and found their engine "dead" in a cut one mile east of the station at Glendale. The bandits had let the water out of the boiler, and it was impossible to turn a wheel until 7 o'clock this morning, when another locomotive was sent out from Independence, and the dead engine towed back to the switch at Glendale. Engineer Meade insists that there were but three bandits, and says that they are the same men who stopped his train on the night of Oct. 23.

Pursuit of the Robbers.

A party left Independence to search for the robbers soon after the news was received there, and at 11 o'clock last night Marshal Keshlear, with a number of deputies and detectives, left Kansas City on a special train for the scene of the robbery.

When the passengers in the train learned that the express car was being robbed they became greatly excited, but nobody ventured out of the cars. In the Pullman coach, which contained one lady and four gentlemen passengers, there was great confusion. The vestibules were locked and the shades drawn, while the passengers hid their money and jewelry in every conceivable place of safety.

From the familiar manner in which the express car was uncoupled and the locomotive handled, the express officials believe that the robbers are former railway employes and understand the nature of the train and the fact that it ordinarily carried a large amount of money in the express car.

Messenger Frier insists that so far as he could see, there were but three men engaged in the robbery, all of whom were masked and armed. Supt. Williamson declares that the amount of money secured by the robbers is small, and at a wide estimate will not reach $2,000.

Attempted Robbery in Kansas.

OTTAWA, Kan., Dec. 24.—The engineer of the southbound Santa Fé express, which left here at 12 o'clock last night, discovered a tie on the track a few miles below Richmond Station and stopped in time to prevent an accident. The train men found a disabled man lying near the track who proved to be John Spaulding, formerly night operator at Richmond. Spaulding, who lives near by, claims to have been aroused by the queer actions of his stock and that he was set upon by five masked men whom he disturbed in obstructing the track, and beaten so severely that he could not walk. The train came before the man completed the obstruction and they fled.

TO PRESERVE THE MOOSE.

Better and More Stringent Game Laws Are Sought in Maine.

The game question has aroused as much attention in Maine this Fall as it has in this State, and measures are being prepared that, it is hoped by sportsmen, will become laws in the Maine Legislature.

There are quite a large number of hunters and anglers in New York who love to go to Maine for their outings because the game is bigger and the trout finer than in this State or Canada.

The hunting season in Maine this year has not been by any means a failure, but the desire on the part of genuine sportsmen has been to prevent needless destruction of game, and to secure measures through the Legislature that will mean more birds and animals in the future and not a falling off.

Chairman Carleton of the Inland Fish and Game Commission has prepared a codification of fish and game laws, with amendments, that represents the feeling among sportsmen, though all do not agree as to details. His amendments are to the effect that a reduction of the number of trout and salmon that may be caught in a day or transported at any one time be reduced to fifteen pounds. Now the law allows twenty-five pounds to be captured and carried away per day.

It is also recommended that Sept. 15 be fixed as the date for the close time on land-locked salmon and trout.

As regards moose and caribou, the suggestions to be presented to the Legislature are that absolute imprisonment from thirty to sixty days be imposed upon the violator of the law. Concerning the shooting of moose or caribou, it is deemed advisable that there should be perpetual close time on cow and calf moose, and that males should only be killed in November. Guides are also to be licensed, as well as keepers of lodges, and camps and dogs are not to be allowed in such places except with the permission of Commissioners.

The season for the killing of partridges and woodcock is recommended to be from Sept. 15 to Dec. 1, and that not more than fifteen should be allowed in the possession of an individual at one time.

According to the report of the Maine Fish and Game Commissioners, more moose have been killed this season than in any season since the forests were practically wild. But to prevent extinction the Commissioners believe in more stringent laws. It is charged that many are killed in August and September, and it is left with guides to forward the heads after the legal season for shooting is open. It is estimated that 10,000 deer were killed in Maine this year. The caribou were much scarcer.

A party who returned a week ago from the Mount Katahdin region to Boston reported that they saw a herd of sixty caribou, but were unable to get near enough for a shot. Three moose were also located in a yard just at night, but it was too dark and the hunters waited till morning. Snow fell during the night and the moose escaped, their tracks being covered up by the snow. Deer were found in goodly numbers, but the party were after bigger game.

The Commissioners are looking after the fish also, and during October had forty-three lakes stocked with five-month's old landlocked salmon. That the run of trout and salmon into streams and rivers has been larger than usual this Fall is also commented upon by the Commissioners.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Prewitt—Estill.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 24.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Solomon Van Meter, in this county, David Prewitt and Miss Martha Estill were married at 8 o'clock to-night. The fine old colonial mansion was decorated with evergreens, holly, palms, and cut flowers.

The bride wore an imported gown of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace. About eight hundred invited guests were present. There were ten bridesmaids, Misses Annie May, Eleanor Coleman, Virginia Lisle, Mary Belle Halley, Mary Gay, Susan Miller, Lady Prewitt, Annie Willis, Rida Paine, and Julia Gray. Laura Estill, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bride and groom are descendants of Kentucky pioneers.

James—Fonda.

The marriage of Miss Alice Burton Fonda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fonda, to Darwin R. James, Jr., took place Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's parents, 250 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Charles W. Homer, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, officiated. There were no attendants. The wedding was quiet, because of the recent death of the bride's uncle. The guests included only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a few personal friends. Mr. and Mrs. James left for an extended Southern tour and upon their return will reside with Mr. and Mrs. Fonda.

Ernst—Rogers.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—Miss Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of the late Robert Rogers of New York, was married here to-day to Dr. J. Ernst.

Too Late for Treatment.

Dr. Paul Gibler, chief of the Pasteur Institute, Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, returned yesterday from Baltimore, where he had gone to inquire into the death of Robert Henry, who died after having been treated at the Pasteur Institute. The doctor reported that the boy had undoubtedly died of hydrophobia. He had been bitten twice on the nose, once on the cheek, and twice on the lip. Henry fell sick two days after he arrived at the institute. He had been four days without medical attendance previous to that time, and had not got any further than the preparatory treatment, when he was taken ill. The doctor said that the Pasteur treatment was merely a preventive one, and that if hydrophobia had once started, it could not be cured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday to 12 o'clock Thursday.)

—2:35 A. M.—1,622 to 1,626 Vanderbilt Avenue, Mrs. M. J. Nichols and others; total damage, $15,700.

—3:50 A. M.—66 Mulberry Street, S. Jacobson; damage trifling.

—3:55 A. M.—423 West Broadway, William Messino, junk; damage trifling.

—5:20 A. M.—92 Hester Street; damage trifling.

—7 A. M.—Chimney, 43 Market Street; no damage.

—8:40 A. M.—112 West Fourteenth Street, Ellis & Feinberg, clothing; damage, $10,000.

—9:30 A. M.—856 Second Avenue; damage, $300.

—7:35 A. M.—222 West Eighty-third Street; damage, $50.

—10:10 A. M.—425 West Twenty-fourth Street, Catherine Vincent; damage trifling.

—12:45 P. M.—Chimney, 532 West Forty-ninth Street; no damage.

—12:55 P. M.—491 Second Avenue, Theresa Isaacs, pawnshop; damage, $10,000.

—1:15 P. M.—110 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Michael McCormick; damage, $35.

—1:20 P. M.—306 Pleasant Avenue, Mrs. Reid; damage, $30.

—1:40 P. M.—41 Montgomery Street, Matthew Drum; damage trifling.

—2 P. M.—35 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Leopold Schott; damage, $100.

—3:55 P. M.—206 West Sixty-fourth Street; damage, $100.

—4:20 P. M.—225 West Thirteenth Street, Mrs. Gillespie; damage, $50.

—4:25 P. M.—312 East Sixtieth Street, John Linzemeyer; no damage.

—4:40 P. M.—229 East Sixty-fifth Street, Herman Sanders; damage, $500.

—4:50 P. M.—17 Catherine Street, Shidlodsky & Brother; damage trifling.

—4:55 P. M.—66 West Twenty-third Street, McCreery & Co.; no damage.

—5:30 P. M.—168 West One Hundredth Street, Mary Wagner; damage, $25.

—5:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Westchester Avenue; G. Spats; damage, $25.

—8 P. M.—918 Ninth Avenue; occupant unknown; damage, $25.

—8:30 P. M.—25 Division Street; Frank Wotol; damage, $25.

—9:30 P. M.—180 Hester Street; Vincent Coponegro; damage trifling.

—9:40 P. M.—15 East Twenty-sixth Street; Mrs. Darling; no damage.

—9:20 P. M.—210 West Forty-second Street; Joseph Goldsmith; flat; damage, $1,000.

—10:30 P. M.—447 to 451 First Avenue; the John Matthews Apparatus Company; factory; damage, $10,000.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

Captured When Claiming an Express Package.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Z. H. York, thought by the police to be one of a counterfeiting gang, is under arrest. He claimed a package brought from Detroit for a man of that name by the United States Express Company. His actions were suspicious and he was arrested. Under three pieces of coal in the little box were found two ten-dollar bills and two five-dollar bills. They were examined and pronounced genuine by the cashier and several other money handlers. The designs under the glass appeared to be perfect. As the bills lay on the cashier's desk, however, they began to shrivel up under the heat of the room. Then the cashier discovered that each of the bills consisted of two thin sheets of paper. The two five-dollar bills were of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, series of 1870, and the ten-dollar bills were of the United National Bank of Detroit, series of 1880.

The signatures had been made with pen and ink, the blue numbers on front and back were also made with pen and ink, and the red seal had been colored in the same way. The brown bank-note shade was perfect, and every detail of the engraving was reproduced exactly. York's room at 1,337 Michigan Avenue was searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

HEAVY SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The Result of an Elevator Accident in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Miss Mary Donahue of Covington, Ky., brought suit in the United States Circuit Court in this city to-day against the Chittenden Hotel Company for $26,000 damages.

Miss Donahue was a guest at the Chittenden March 18 last. When she wanted to retire for the night she stepped into the elevator, which was operated by a sixteen-year-old boy. The cage shot upward to the second floor, when the boy lost control of it and it went with lightning speed to the top floor. Miss Donahue alleges that the cage went through the ceiling and struck an iron beam with great force. The rebound threw her against the roof of the cage, and she fell heavily to the floor. Among other injuries, she sustained a fracture of the sternum, a fracture of the ribs, and concussion of the spine, which render her disabilities permanent.

Miss Donahue spent seven weeks in Mount Carmel Hospital, in Columbus, and several weeks in Good Samaritan Hospital, in Cincinnati. Her physicians presented bills aggregating $1,000. Miss Donahue is a practicing physician and claims that the accident has rendered her incapable of work.

FUNERAL OF KATE FIELD.

Elaborate Arrangements for the Church Services Next Sunday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Kate Field's funeral will take place Sunday. Not only will the Governor, State and city officials attend, but President and Mrs. Cleveland and Major and Mrs. McKinley will have personal representatives present. Gov. Budd has been requested to send a guard of honor, and Col. W. R. Shafter, commanding the Department of California of the United States Army, has accepted an invitation to be present with his staff.

The services at Trinity Episcopal Church will be conducted by the Rev. George Walk, a friend for many years of Miss Field. He will deliver the funeral oration. Prof. H. J. Stewart, with a choir of trained voices, and the Press Club Quartet, the finest in the city, have arranged a fine musical programme.

At Odd Fellows' Cemetery, where the body will be cremated, the Rev. Mr. Walk will read the Episcopal burial service before the body is consigned to the retort. The floral offerings will be of extraordinary beauty.

MAGISTRATE MOTT IGNORED.

Grand Jury Finds Indictments on Evidence He Refused to Hear.

There was a row in Stage's saloon, 93 Bowery, Sunday morning, and the police arrested James A. Butler of 741 Forest Avenue and Robert Gilman of 54 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, for assaulting Warren and Fletcher A. Wilkinson, jewelers, of 210 Canal Street, and the Wilkinsons on a technical charge of intoxication. In the Essex Market Court Magistrate Mott discharged Butler and Gilman, fined the Wilkinsons $10, and sent a witness named Fleming, who testified to the assault, to the workhouse, and refused to listen to other evidence offered by the police.

Acting Captain Hogan objected to the disposition of the case and laid the facts before the Grand Jury. Indictments were found against Butler and Gilman, and they were arrested last night on bench warrants. The Wilkinsons, who were severely hurt, were reluctant to appear before the Grand Jury and told Acting Captain Hogan that a reporter threatened that their business would be ruined if they did not let the matter drop.

Al Ruhman Says He is No Vagrant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A bill of exceptions in the Al Ruhman vagrancy case was filed to-day before Judge Brentano. He will sign the document and the case will go to the Appellate Court. The tenor of the bill presented by Attorney Paul Treloar was to the effect that the Court had erred in not reinstating the case when good cause was shown by affidavits. Although the City Attorney had been informed that the showing would be made, he was not represented. Ruhman was arrested at the Granada Hotel three months ago on the charge of vagrancy. He claimed that his arrest was the result of a conspiracy to drive him from the city.

Ruhman is the man who married Zella Nicolaus, the woman who made so much trouble for George Gould.

"Pilgrim's Progress" on the Stage.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The dramatized version of "Pilgrim's Progress" was produced at the Olympic Theatre to-night. It is a silly and ignoble travesty of Bunyan's work, and most of the audience, disgusted with the representation, hissed their disapproval.

Some of the music, which was by Herr Meyer Lutz and H. J. Leslie, was good. Several of the pictures were quite brilliant, but the play, judging from to-night's performance, is doomed to dismal failure. The cast included W. L. Abingdon, Courtenay Thorpe, Frank Celli, Esme Beringer, Emily Fitzroy, Laura Johnson, and Grace Hawthorn.

Mr. Willard in "The Middleman."

An audience that nearly filled Wallack's Theatre last evening applauded with vehemence Mr. Willard's powerful, pathetic, and picturesque portrayal of Cyrus Blenkarn in "The Middleman." The strong climax of the second act, in which the stricken father utters his hysterical prayer for vengeance, and the furnace scene, were particularly effective. Probably Mr. Willard never acted better, and he certainly never had a more appreciative audience.

"The Middleman" will be this afternoon's play, and to-night Willard will present "The Professor's Love Story," an appropriate Christmas entertainment.

Police Captain Schultz's Escape.

Police Captain William Schultz of the harbor police was yesterday afternoon superintending the raising of one of the police launches on a big two-ton crane, recently erected on the bulkhead at Pier A, when the crane came apart and the heavy swinging arm fell, striking the peak of the Captain's cap. It knocked the cap over his eyes and then plunged into the launch. The part which just missed striking Capt. Schultz on the head weighs a ton. Both Capt. Schultz and the Dock Department engineers said last night that in their opinion the accident was the result of faulty construction of the crane. The damage to the launch, which cost the city $1,700, was about $350.

TURKISH TROOPS REVOLT.

They Demand Money and Clothing and Receive Them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.—A few days ago a regiment of Turkish troops from Yemen, Asiatic Turkey, embarked at Hodeida, on the Red Sea, on board a Government transport en route for Constantinople. When the ship reached Moudania, on the Sea of Marmora, at which port they were to disembark and proceed by rail, a journey of six hours, to Constantinople, the troops seized the Captain of the vessel and put him in irons.

They then informed the commanding officer of the regiment that they positively refused to land until they received their arrears of pay, amounting in the aggregate to 700,000 piastres, and a supply of proper clothing instead of the rags they were wearing. The Vali of Brousa was notified at once of the demand of the soldiers, and that official sent the sum of 150,000 piastres, but this the troops refused to accept, and threatened to pillage the town of Moudania unless they received what they demanded. As the soldiers were fully armed and fiercely determined, the Vali, who was only fifteen miles away, sent 500,000 piastres which he held in reserve for deposit in the National Treasury, accompanying the remittance with a note stating that the sum was all that he had at his disposal. He also sent a supply of clothing.

After receiving the money and clothing the troops landed.

THE ELOPING PRINCESS.

She Says She Bade Her Husband Farewell Before Leaving Him.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 24.—Newspapers here state that the Princess of Chimay and Caraman, formerly Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich., the report of whose elopement with a Hungarian Tzigane (a Gypsy musician) caused such a sensation in aristocratic circles a short time ago, has arrived at Stuhl, Weissenburg, in company with the Tzigane, whose name is Rigo. They deny that they eloped.

The Princess declares that she openly bade farewell to her husband before she left his home, and that he was fully aware of her love for Rigo and her intention to go with him. The Princess, the papers add, has visited Rigo's parents, who live in a Gypsy hut, and promised them that she would marry their son as soon as she was divorced.

FOUND IN THE RIVER SEINE.

The Body of Hubert Crackanthorpe, the Novelist.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The body of the novelist, Hubert Crackanthorpe, who has been missing since October, was found in the Seine to-day.

Mr. Crackanthorpe is said by his friends to have left the Paris hotel where he was staying in the latter part of October, but the name of the hotel is not given. In the latter part of November a "Mr. Crackthorpe" was reported to have passed through Bordeaux en route for Bayonne accompanied by a lady, but nothing definite was learned of the whereabouts or movements of the missing novelist from the time of his disappearance until the finding of his body in the river to-day.

Gen. Read Very Ill.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Gen. John Meredith Read, who was American Consul-General here for France and Algeria from 1869 to 1873, and Acting Consul-General for Germany during the Franco-Prussian war, is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis. In 1873 Mr. Read was appointed American Minister to Greece, which position he held for several years. When the American Congress, from motives of economy, refused an appropriation for the Legation at Athens Gen. Read carried on the mission at his own expense until his resignation in 1879. He is a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, the highest dignity in the gift of the Greek Government.

More Charges Against Tausch.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Major von Tausch, the chief of the political police, who was arrested a few days ago in connection with the trial of Berlin journalists who were charged with libelling high State officials, has against him, in addition to four charges of perjury, a charge of lese majeste, which has been made on suspicion that he supplied false rumors concerning the health of Emperor William to certain newspapers, chiefly Bismarckian organs.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—A ferryboat crossing the River Dnieper in the Province of Ekaterinoslav capsized to-day, and many passengers were drowned.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Lehmann-Kalisch and Miss Teresa Carreno are among the passengers who sailed this afternoon for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Aller.

MOSCOW, Dec. 24.—Steinitz won the twelfth game, as played yesterday, against Lasker in thirty moves. It was a Ruy Lopez, opened by Lasker. Present score: Lasker, 7; Steinitz, 1; drawn, 4.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Morning Post will to-morrow say that Alfred Nobel, the Swedish, engineer and chemist who died in at San Remo, Italy, on Dec. 9, left a will bequeathing his entire fortune, amounting in value to about $10,000,000, to the Stockholm University.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Berlin police have been engaged within the last twenty-four hours in searching the lodgings of known Anarchists, with the result that they have arrested several prominent members of the "sect," including the leader Landauer and his female companion, Rosa Bareiss.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Amsterdam says that a series of tragedies of the "Jack the Ripper" type is happening in that city. The body of a woman with the throat cut and otherwise mutilated was found in the street this morning. The object of the crime was evidently not robbery, as a sum of money and a quantity of jewelry were found on the body.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Edward R. Taylor, alias Arthur W. Platt, who was arrested in Oxford last week upon a warrant obtained by the United States Embassy charging him with the murder of Jesse Tyree in Kentucky in 1885, and arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court on Dec. 18, was again arraigned this morning and remanded for a week pending the arrival of documents concerning the case from America.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Miss Laura Hard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, of 49 Park Avenue, will make her début in society on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at a reception tea, given in her honor.

—An informal dance, the second one of the series given by the Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, will take place at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Saturday evening, Jan. 23, 1897. The league extends to all who are interested in its work a hearty invitation to visit it at the Lexington Assembly Rooms every second Sunday in the month. The Hebrew Infant Asylum, of which this is the auxiliary, is open for inspection every day in the week, and is at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Mott Avenue.

—A jolly Christmas Eve gathering and family reunion dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, at their residence, 244 Madison Avenue, last evening. It has been the custom for many years of the hospitable host and hostess to have a dinner for the old and young of the relatives and a Christmas tree for the young people, followed by a dance and late supper for the older members. Among those who attended the party were Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Harry F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Mayer, Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. George Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. William Tiffany, Miss Isabel Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dyer Tiffany, G. Fox Tiffany, Miss Edith Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Eugene S. Reynal, N. C. Reynal, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, the Misses Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, and Clarkson Potter.

PEACE REIGNS AT MAYFIELD.

Colored People Petition for Harmony and the Race War is Over.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Dec. 24.—Fears of further race troubles are rapidly passing away. At a mass meeting last night a petition, signed by over 100 negroes, asking for peace, was read. The excitement was appeased and many of the armed citizens and volunteers from surrounding towns returned to their homes.

This morning a squad of deputies patrolled the town, but there were no disorderly characters to be found on the streets. Nothing remains to tell the story of the race trouble, but three newly-made graves in a corner of the Potter's field, the charred ruins of four houses and hundreds of bullet holes in buildings and trees.

Will Suett, the negro killed yesterday morning at the railroad station, had just returned from St. Louis to spend Christmas at home. His death was declared unprovoked, and the white citizens are now raising a fund to support his aged mother. The Town Council has declared that from now on all idlers must be off the streets at 10 P. M., or go to jail.

AT THE HOTELS.

—James Coats of Providence is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Mayor W. G. Thompson of Detroit is at the Holland.

—Prof. H. G. Jesup of Dartmouth College is at the Windsor.

—The Hon. Borland Russell of England is at the Brevoort.

—John D. McDonald and T. R. Hoyt of Boston are at the Plaza.

—Commander E. T. Strong, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Major H. Scobell of the Scots Guards of England is at the Hoffman.

—F. E. Warren of Boston and John B. Greer of Newport are at the Everett.

—Bishop Bickersteth of Tokio, Japan, and Congressman W. W. Grout of Vermont are at the Murray Hill.

—H. H. Glassford of Chicago, W. W. Birdsall of Toledo, and C. F. Riely of Albany are at the Metropole.

—Henry M. Booth of Albany, E. F. Warner of Philadelphia, and J. G. Lundy of Troy are at the Normandie.

—J. L. McVey and Edward F. Mulholland of Philadelphia and John C. Schroeder of Rochester are at the Imperial.

—Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento, W. B. Gordon of Cleveland, and J. W. Rudd of Richmond, Va., are at the Marlborough.

—W. C. Ralston of San Francisco, M. D. Helm and G. W. Ashley of Baltimore, and J. S. Tolman of Boston are at the Manhattan.

—Senator George W. McBride of Oregon, Brinsley Sheridan of London, F. T. S. Darley of Philadelphia, and Joseph Jefferson are at the Fifth Avenue.

—F. W. Hoeninghaus and F. Hoeninghaus of New York, William L. Harris of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. G. Worthington, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Russell, and Miss Amos of London are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Fillebrown, C. B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. B. Fillebrown, dry goods, 60 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Floyd Brothers & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Floyd, dry goods, 84 West Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods, 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

—Levy, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; L. D. Levy, waists; Hotel Marlborough.

—Simpson & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Simpson, notions; Metropolitan Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 24.—The fine residence of Bradley Delametter was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 24.—J. J. Acker's bottling works at Weeisport were burned this morning. Loss, $7,500; insurance, $3,000.

GLENDIVE, Mon., Dec. 24.—The Northern Pacific Machine Shops and round house here were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $55,000; fully insured.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 24.—Budish & Yudizsky's hat factory was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is $8,000, covered by insurance. Surrounding property was slightly damaged.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 24.—The store and Post Office and the residence of Postmaster J. C. Marvel and Sylvanus Peck, at Rehoboth, Mass., were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was $10,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 24.—Fire, starting from a defective flue, did damage to the amount of $3,000 in the residence of A. H. Bull of 1,050 East Jersey Street, this city, to-night. Mr. Bull is a broker doing business at 70 Beaver Street, New York.

EAGLE, Mich., Dec. 24.—Fire last night visited the business portion of this village. The losses aggregate about $15,000. The heaviest losers are E. P. McCrumb, hardware; A. R. Cravenstatt, drugs and groceries, and Eddy Brothers, dry goods and groceries.

BAY CITY, Mich., Dec. 24.—The Norrington Block, containing six stores, was gutted by fire this morning. All of the buildings except one store were occupied by McDonell Hardware Company. Its stock is damaged to the extent of $30,000, but fully covered by insurance. The loss on the building will reach $10,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 24.—A fire of incendiary origin was discovered in the Butler-Duncan Land Company's Building, occupied by Theodore H. Colvin and Henry A. Kirby, this morning. A barrel of oil distributed throughout the building in washtubs, paper, matches, and an unknown explosive figured in the elaborately planned plot of destruction. The loss on the building will not exceed $1,000. On the contents the loss will probably be $6,000.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 24.—The Columbia Club, known as the old Dixey Theatre Building, burned this morning, causing a loss of $80,500. The building was owned by A. J. Brunt and Isaac Loeb, and was valued at $30,000. Rawlins, Haynes & Co. lose $42,000; J. W. Maaga, shoes, $5,000; Columbia Club, $2,500; City Engineer and others, office furniture, $1,000. Rawlins, Haynes & Co. have $28,000 insurance, the Columbia Club $1,500, and others of the building, $2,500.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WARSAW, Ky., Dec. 24.—Larkin Rile, one of the wealthiest citizens of this section of Kentucky, was killed yesterday in a runaway and his wife was fatally hurt.

NEWTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever are prevalent here. The School Commissioners this evening voted to close the schools until Feb. 1.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Mary Watson, eighty-two years old, was burned to death this morning at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Patrick Reynolds, of Duquesne.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 24.—Judge Ludlow, in the Atlantic County Court, has sentenced former Postmaster J. F. Devine of Absecon to the State prison for one year for forgery.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—Charles H. Elliott was this morning convicted of the murder of Guy Matsonpiler, his companion rough rider of the Wild West Show and sentenced to prison for life.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 24.—While proceeding to a fire this evening a hose cart was struck by an express train. William Dougherty was so badly injured that he died. Three other firemen were injured.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—The jury in the case of George Sands, alias Dr. Clark, and Mary Knapp, tried in the United States District Court for passing counterfeit money in Hoboken last July, rendered a verdict of guilty.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—The Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company of Brooklyn was incorporated to-day with a capital of $250,000. The directors are Marvin Cross, John H. Ireland, N. I. Lyon of Brooklyn; James S. Davis of Flushing, and Horace B. Murchie of South Orange, N. J.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania and A. A. Thomas of this city to-day entered a friendly suit against Mrs. Carrie S. Plumb, wife of the late Senator Plumb of Kansas, for the partition of the estate of the late Senator in this city, which consists of a number of houses and lots.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Henry Hatch.

Ex-Congressman William Henry Hatch died at his home in Hanibal, Mo., Wednesday night of Bright's disease, after a long illness.

Mr. Hatch was born in Scott County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1833. He was educated at Lexington, and was admitted to the bar as a practicing lawyer. He served during the civil war in the Confederate Army. In 1862 he was commissioned Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, and in 1863 was assigned to duty as Assistant Commisioner of Exchange, and continued in this position until the close of the war.

He was elected to the Forty-first, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-third Congresses. During all this time he served on the Committee of Agriculture. He made a strong fight for pure food, and was the author of a bill advocating purer food. He gained most of his prominence through the Anti-Option bill. In 1894 he was defeated for Congress by C. N. Clark. He was an active and skillful politician.

Col. Hatch resided in Marion County, Mo., for forty years, and leaves a wife and two children.

Edward Mynderse.

Edward Mynderse died at his home in Seneca Falls, New York, yesterday morning. He was born in Seneca Falls in 1816, and received a scientific education, graduating from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1834. His entire life was spent in the town of his birth, and for many years he was prominently interested in its manufactures. He was the original proprietor of its woolen mills, and was associated with others in the early construction of steam fire engines. Of late years he had retired from active business.

Mr. Mynderse was the youngest son of the late Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse, who went from Albany to Seneca Falls in the early part of the century and developed the water power of Seneca River, founding the manufacturing industries of the town. The Mynderse Academy, whose foundation was due to the benefactions of Col. Mynderse in 1830, was liberally aided by the deceased. He married Lillias Muir of Auburn, N. Y., in 1846, and she survives him.

Captain Symns Baker.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Dec. 24.—Capt. Syms Baker of the Lone Hill Life Saving Station died at his home, on Foster Avenue, this village, at 9 o'clock this morning from consumption. Capt. Baker was well known along the coast, and during the twenty years he was connected with the life-saving service he aided in helping many shipwrecked sailors.

The most notable rescue he commanded was on Feb. 12, 1895, when the schooner Louis V. Place went ashore. Six of her crew died in the rigging, being frozen stiff. The intense cold did not prevent Capt. Baker and his men from rescuing the remainder and endeavoring to save the men who died. The Captain was thoroughly drenched by his efforts, and it is believed the wetting he received was the beginning of his fatal illness. He was forty years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

Maurice Aronstein.

Maurice Aronstein, one of the first lace curtain importers in this city, died Wednesday, at his home, 125 West Seventy-second Street. Mr. Aronstein was born at Minden, Germany, fifty years ago. He came to this country in 1866 and went into the curtain business with Wolfers & Kalisher. In 1874 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Aronstein continued the business with Charles T. Strauss. In 1884 there was another change, the firm name becoming Aronstein & Wolfers, and consisting of Mr. Aronstein & Theodore G. Weil, and Otto Wolfers. Mr. Aronstein was a member of Temple Emanu-El. The funeral will be held this morning at 9:30 at his home, 125 West Seventy-second Street. Rabbi Silverman will conduct the services. The burial will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Franklin Smith.

Franklin Smith died at Brockport, N. Y., Tuesday, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born near Rutland, Vt., and when a boy he came to this city, going first into the office of Joseph Mackey, editor of The Dry Goods Reporter, and becoming connected later with the Illinois Central Railroad. He became interested early in mission work among the poor, and in 1885 he became Assistant Superintend

IN THE CHURCHES TO-DAY

SOME ELABORATE MUSIC MAY BE HEARD.

Christmas Services Will Be Held in Several Churches Both Morning and Evening.

In the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street near Fifth Avenue, there will be services this morning at 6:30, 7:30, and 10:30 o'clock. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, another service will be held. The music at 10:30 A. M. will include Smart's Te Deum in F, the offertory anthem, "Lo, God, Our God Has Come"; Hayne's Communion Service in B flat, and the hymns, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," "Adeste, Fideles," "Shout the Glad Tidings," and "Angels from the Realms of Glory."

The musical programme at the 11 A. M. high mass in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, to-day will consist of special selections from "The Messe Solennelle" of Leprevost and Marzo, Glorza's Mass No. 3, the prelude, "Batiste," and postlude, "Il est né le Divin Enfant." Mr. Pol Plançon will sing at the offertory. At vespers, commencing at 8 P. M., Marzo's "Dixit Dominus," Glorza's "Magnificat," Novello's "Adeste, Fideles," and the Tantum Ergo of Lambiliotte will be given. Miss K. Finn, soprano; Miss M. Campbell, alto; Signor C. M. Spigaroli, tenor, and Jean [illegible], basso, are the soloists. Organist, Mrs. Feuardent.

The services take place this morning in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. There will be holy communion at the first—7 A. M. At 10:30 A. M. the music will include Selby's Te Deum, in F; the Benedictus of Stanford, and Macfarren's Introit, Wilson's Communion Service, (Phrygian Mode,) and offertory selections from Handel's "Messiah."

A choir of forty voices under the direction of Organist Charles Baier will assist in the music to be rendered at 11 A. M. to-day in the Church of St. Ignatius, West Fortieth Street, at a solemn mass. The selections include: Prelude, "Elegie," (Tschaikowsky,) Processional and Intriot hymns, Haydn's "Imperial Mass," and Gounod's St. Cecilia "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," the offertory "Ave Maria," (Henselt.) recessional hymn and postlude by Raff. The choir quartet consists of Miss Effie Stewart, soprano; Miss E. D. Heizman, contralto; Mr. Beverley Robinson, tenor, and Mr. J. J. Dossert, bass. Mr. William Dressler is assistant organist.

To-day services in the Pro-Cathedral, Stanton Street, will be at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. The Right Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter will give an address at the first one. The choir will sing Christmas carols. At 10:30 a choir of thirty-eight voices, under the direction of W. B. Crabtree, will take part in the singing. Tours's Te Deum and Jubilate, both in F; his Kyrie, Gloria Tibi, Gloria in Excelsis, also in F, and Stainer's offertory anthem, "O Zion," are among the musical selections. The Rev. H. R. Hulse will preach.

The order of music appointed for the morning prayer and holy communion service at 11 A. M. to-day in St. Bartholomew's Church, of which the Rev. David H. Greer is rector, contains the following: Processional carol, "The First Nowell," venite, plain song; Whiting's Te Deum Laudamus, in A; Kyrie Eleison, in A, and Sanctus, in A; Stainer's introit "The Morning Stars," Gounod's offertory anthem, "O Sing to God"; "At the Presentation," from Mozart's Mass No. 11; Adeste, Fideles," and the recessional carol, "What Child Is This?" The soloists are Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, soprano; Mrs. Hattie Clapper Morris, contralto; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor, and Franz Remmertz, bass. The music will be under the direction of Richard H. Warren. The Rev. Dr. Greer will preach.

At 11 A. M. to-day Christmas service will be held in St. Clement's Church, and an elaborate musical programme gone through. The choir will consist of thirty voices under Choirmaster George J. Tattam. Included in the selections to be given are Smart's processional hymn "Angels from the Realms of Glory," Aldrich's Venite, Te Deum, (Hopkins;) Beethoven's Benedictus, Clare's Introit "Behold I Bring You Good Tidings," Robert's Gloria Tibi and Gloria in Excelsis, the recessional hymn "Hark! What Mean These Holy Voices?" (Geer) and the organ postlude "Hallelujah," (Handel.)

The music at the Christmas services to-day in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Grand and Ridge Streets, will be directed by E. J. Biedermann, organist. At 11 A. M. it will include Pecher's Asperges, Beethoven's Mass in C, Novello's offertory "Adeste, Fideles," and the recessional "Hallelujah," (Handel.) In the evening Marzo's Vespers No. 2, Mariani's Alma Redemptoris, and Riga's Tantum Ergo will be sung. Choir—Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Blum, sopranı; Mrs. Urchs and Mrs. Praeger, altı; Messrs. Diekman and Kramer, tenorı, and Messrs. Hughes and Frost, bassı.

A Christmas service will take place at 11 o'clock this morning in South Church, Madison Avenue, corner Thirty-eighth Street, and the musical features will be highly attractive. Organist Gerrit Smith and Franz P. Kaltenborn (violin) will take part. In the programme are given the following: Prelude, Pastorale, (violin and organ,) by Rheinberger; anthem of Haynes, "Lo Our God Has Come," (chorus and tenor solo;) Bach's response, (alto solo, violin obligato;) Pergolesi's Gloria in Excelsis, (chorus and quartet;) Foster's Ascription, (chorus and tenor and bass solos,) and Gounod's offertory, (soprano solo, violin obligato.) On Sunday afternoon next at 4 o'clock there will be a special Christmas praise service in this church, during which Bach's Christmas oratorio, Practorius's anthem, and Best's organ postlude, "Fantasy on Ancient Christmas Carols," will be rendered by choir, soloists, and instrumentalists.

In St. John's Chapel, Varick Street, there will be four services to-day—at 6, 7:30, 10, and 10:30 o'clock A. M. At the last service a choral celebration, under the direction of Organist George F. Le Jeune, is announced to be given. Among the items are Processional Hymn 51, Handel's Introit, Weber's communion hymn in E flat, Gounod's offertory "O Sing to God!" and the Recessional Hymn 52.

Christmas service will commence this morning at 11 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue. The musical arrangements, under the direction of the organist, Henry E. Duncan, will include the rendering of the following selections by a choir of thirty-four boys and men: Processional, Hymn 49, Field's "Benedictus" and "Te Deum," in D; the Kyrie, "Gloria Tibi" Cruickshank's "When Jesus Was Born in Bethlehem," and Gounod's Communion Service in F. Solo Soprano—Master Alfred C. Webster; Solo Alto—V. E. Schultz; Solo Tenor—Nicholas Sebastian; Solo Bass—G. E. Gough.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the Intercession, Western Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, the following programme of music will be given by a vested choir of fifty—boys, women, and men—under the direction of Organist Samuel A. Baldwin: Processional, "Adeste, Fideles"; Leslie's anthem, "Sing, Oh, Sing"; Kotsosmar's Te Deum in F, Garrett's Jubilate in F, Communion Service in E, Alsop; Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, the recessional, "Angels from the Realms of Glory," and several hymns.

In St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, there will be a high celebration this morning at 10:45. The musical programme will include the processional hymn "Come Hither, Ye Faithful," Introit Psalm "Domine, Dominus Noster," Kyrie in G, (Schubert,) Eyre's Communion Service in E flat, Stainer's anthem "Thus Speaketh the Lord of Hosts," and the recessional and other hymns, "Sing, Oh, Sing," "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," and "Angels from the Realms of Glory."

Three special services will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, to-day. At 4:30 A. M. the devotions of the day will begin with a solemn high mass, and the music will be rendered by the chancel choir under the direction of Mr. James Ungerer and Diller's Quartet. Gounod's Mass in C major and Novello's Adeste, Fideles, are included in the selections. The second service will be at 11 A. M.—a solemn pontifical mass, the musical programme being Handel's prelude for orchestra and organ, under the direction of William F. Pecher, assisted by W. G. Dietrich, followed by Silas's Grand Mass in C major. Wicgand's graduale "Pastores," Novello's offertory "Adeste, Fideles," and Kretschmar's postlude will be given by solo, chorus, orchestra, and organ. The soloists are Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso. There will be solemn pontifical vespers at 4 P. M., and the music will consist of Dixit Dominus, (Wilcox,) Gregorian psalms of the day, the Magnificat, (Lejeal,) De Monti's Alma Redemptoris, and Wilcox's Tantum Ergo.

At the Metropolitan Temple there will be singing by the juvenile choir of 100 voices at 10:45 this morning. The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman will preach on the "Boyhood of Jesus." The following music will be rendered: Prelude, Beethoven's Hallelujah Chorus; processional, Jubilate anthem, "There Were Shepherds Abiding," (Vincent;) recitative and air, "Comfort Ye" and "Every Valley Shall Be Exalted," (Handel;) offertory, Johnston's Pastorale; recessional, a composition by the Temple organist, Prof. W. R. Johnston, "Come, Christians, with Singing." Prof. Evans is choir conductor.

To-day's programme of devotions in St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, will consist of the early celebrations at 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock A. M., and morning service at 10:30 o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by the vicar, the Rev. W. M. Geer. The vicar will be assisted in the celebration by the Revs. Robert M. Kemp, George W. Sargent, and the Rev. Dr. Mulcahey, vicar emeritus. The music to be rendered at this service is to include Processional Hymn 61, Hiles's "Venite," Woodward's "Gloria Patri," Stewart's "Te Deum Laudamus" in E flat, Gadsby's "Benedictus," in C, Buck's Introit "The Coming of the King," the Kyrie and Nicene Creed of Eyre, Barnby's "When Shepherds Watched," (during offertory,) and Mendelssohn's Recessional Hymn 51. Leo Kofler, organist, will direct.

In St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a full choral service is announced for 10:30 o'clock this morning. The choir will be directed by Organist J. W. Carpenter, and will consist of thirty-eight male voices and a ladies' chorus. In addition to a number of hymns and psalms the musical selections include Farmer's Te Deum in A flat, Stainer's Benedictus in A flat, Gilbert's "Nicene Creed," Gounod's (offertory) "Nazareth," and the "Gloria in Excelsis" and "Sanctus" of Tours.

The music to-day in All Saints' Church (the Rev. Dr. W. N. Dunnell, rector,) will begin with the Adeste Fideles, (processional.) It is to include the following selections: Simpson's O'er the Mountains," (carol,) Battishill's Venite, Monk's Benedictus, the Te Deum of Stephen, "Shout the Glad Tidings," (Goss;) the Kyrie of Gounod, Elvey's offertory, "Arise, Shine, for Thy Light Is Come," and Smart's recessional, "Angels from the Realms of Glory."

At Christ Church, Bay Ridge, the music to-day will be as follows: Venite, Aldrich; Te Deum, Fay; Benedictus, Goss; Kyrie and Gloria, Agutter; offertory, Noel, (Adam,) and Tours's Gloria in Excelsis. This programme will be repated on Sunday morning next, on the evening of which day there will be a special musical service, full choral, in which Miss Carrie Teale, violiniste, and John Werner, cornet, will assist.

Solemn high mass will be celebrated this morning at 11 o'clock in St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, and a number of musical selections are to be rendered under the direction of the organist, Bernard O'Donnell. Included in them are Eagleroo's organ prelude, Frascadelli's Kyrie and Gloria, Mass in A, Novello's Adeste Fideles. At the offertory Lambillotte's Christmas hymn, "Pastores Erant Vigilantes," will be sung. Soprano, Miss Mary C. Keech; alto, Mrs. B. O'Donnell; tenor, James J. O'Neill; bass, Arthur S. Somers.

In Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church to-day there will be services at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, and 11 A. M. The first will be a celebration of holy communion, in English; the second, a low celebration, in German. Morning prayer commences at 9:30. The music at the high celebration, at 11 o'clock, includes Schubert's communion service in F. Barnby's offertory; "While Shepherds Watch," and Case's "How Beautiful Upon the Mountain Air" (Introit).

In the West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second Street, the programme of Christmas music to be presented this morning includes Gounod's "Angelic Voices," the anthems Magnificat in G and "All is Hushed." Organist Schnecker will direct.

At the 11 o'clock service this morning in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, the musical selections will include Mendelssohn's processional, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," Lufkin's Te Deum Laudamus in C, and Adam's "Cantique de Noel."

A vested choir of forty voices in all will sing at the 10:30 o'clock service this morning in St. Luke's Church, Hudson Street, (Trinity Parish.) The music includes Garrett's Nicene Creed in F, Goss's Te Deum in D, and a number of hymns. The organist, F. P. Hofman, will be in charge.

The Christmas music in All Souls' Church to-day consists of several hymns appropriate to the season, and Bach's Offertory and Mendelssohn's Anthem will be among the selections.

Services (morning and evening) will be held to-day in the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church. Selections of Christmas music will be rendered with violin, piano, and organ accompaniment.

In Bloomingdale Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Sixty-eighth Street, and Boulevard, to-day's service at 11 o'clock will have a programme of Christmas music. A few of the selections are Bach's Dorisch Toccato, Vogrich's "There Were Shepherds," and Wely's offertory in E flat.

This morning's service in St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, will consist of prayer, sermon, and singing of Christmas hymns. Stewart's Te Deum, "Festival"; Neidlinger's offertory anthem, "The Birthday of a King," and Beethoven's Gloria in Excelsis are to be rendered. Organist, William E. Mulligan.

Santa Claus at a Hospital.

A Christmas tree and impromptu musical entertainment gladdened the hearts of the little tots in the Children's wards of the New York Hospital, in West Fifteenth Street, last evening. Hymns were sung by the children, after which refreshments were served and the gifts were distributed by the doctors and nurses. Many children who were formerly inmates of the hospital were present, and were given presents from the tree.

The City Forecloses a Mortgage.

At a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, in the Mayor's office yesterday, a mortgage for $65,000 against the Church of the Redeemer, at Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, was ordered foreclosed. The mortgage was made in 1889, and $1,300 interest is due on the loan.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The New Five-Thousand-Mile Interchangeable Ticket.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Chairman Donald of the Central Passenger Committee notified all the roads interested to-day that he was in a position to receive orders for the new 5,000-mile interchangeable ticket, which will be put into operation Jan. 1. The tickets will be good over forty-two roads, including all the lines running east and southeast from Chicago, excepting the Michigan Central, Erie, and Grand Trunk.

All the lines which will use the new ticket are now members of the Central Passenger Committee, but they have united in making Chairman Donald joint agent for the sale of the tickets. The ticket will be of the photograph-signature form, both of which must be furnished with the application before a ticket will be issued. Strips from the ticket will not be accepted on trains for transportation nor for checking business.

The ticket agent will tear out the necessary mileage and issue for the conductors a continuous passage ticket.

Southwestern Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Chicago railroad officials will have to labor very hard in their own behalf in a meeting of the Southwestern Traffic Association, to be held in St. Louis Dec. 28. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the demand of St. Louis merchants that rates from the Atlantic seaboard through Chicago be reduced to meet those from the Atlantic seaboard through New Orleans. Another matter for consideration will be the reductions recently made by the Central Freight Committee to Memphis and New Orleans. Corresponding reductions will probably be made to Texas points to meet this competition, and that, in turn, will tend to increase the discrimination which has existed for a long time against this city.

To Retire from the Santa Fe.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 24.—Mr. P. T. Downs, who has been acting as General Superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company since Col. L. L. C. Polk became Acting General Manager on the resignation of General Manager Yoakum, will retire from the service of that company on Jan. 1, to accept employment elsewhere. He will be succeeded by C. F. Reszquie, now Superintendent of the Chicago division of the Atchison system. George A. Hancock, Superintendent of Machinery of the Santa Fé, will also retire on Jan. 1, to accept the position of Assistant Superintendent of Machinery on the Atchison system.

To Withdraw from Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—It is reported that the United States Express Company will withdraw from Boston and the New England Railroad on Dec. 31, as the business handled cannot be made to pay the expenses of maintaining offices, teams, and charges made by the railroad companies for transportation. The reason for withdrawal is that the time made by their through line via Poughkeepsie bridge route has not enabled them to compete with other companies covering similar territory, consequently the necessary volume of business could not be secured.

Immigrant Fares Advanced.

On the recommendation of interested New England, Canadian, and Trunk lines the Joint Traffic Association decides that from March 1, 1897, immigrant fares be advanced to the basis of $15.00 from New York to Chicago, $15.00 from Boston to Chicago, $13.55 from Philadelphia to Chicago, $8.50 from Canadian ports and Portland, Me., to Chicago, and $13.20 from Baltimore to Chicago.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—W. A. Bradford, Jr., has been appointed General Manager of the Hutchinson and Southern Railway of Kansas.

—The Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad is now double-tracked half its distance, 180 miles, between Villa Ridge and Cobden, Ill

—The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company has secured in Oregon a judgment for $70,000 against an insurance company for loss by fire sustained in 1893.

—The view of Railroad Commissioner Billings of Michigan in regard to railroad prosperity is that, unless business improves 1,000 miles of railroad in Michigan will not be operated at the end of 1897.

—The United States Court of Washington has decided in favor of the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, which sued the Tacoma Railway and Motor Company to foreclose a mortgage on the property of the defendant company.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will, Dec. 31, change its offices from 415 Broadway to Broadway and Howard Street, where handsome and roomy quarters have been prepared. Friends of the road will attend the house-warming.

—Talk about the purchaser of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which next month is to go under the hammer at Gallup, New Mexica, finds it in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company with the Southern Pacific Company enough interested in the sale to be a bidder.

—Although $40,000 of the money of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway is tied up by the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, and the employes of the road fear they may be compelled to discount their claims to secure funds for the holidays, legal authority holds that receiver's certificates may be issued to prevent any embarrassment or sacrifice.

—Paralleling steam railroads by trolley lines has received a check by a decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court, which has ruled in favor of the defendants in the case of the Montville Street Railway Company against the New London Northern, Norwich and Worcester, and New York and New England Railroad Companies. The plaintiffs' only recourse is appeal to the Legislature.

MOTORMAN FATALLY INJURED.

Two Nassau Line Cars Crashed Together Near Coney Island Creek.

The snow near Coney Island creek compelled the Nassau trolley line to use only one track, and as a result car No. 40, bound for the city, and car 361, outward bound, crashed together yesterday morning.

Motorman Donohue, of car 361, jumped when he saw the cars would meet. Motorman James Cassidy stayed on the car until he was thrown under it. He was pinned there for over an hour before the wrecking crew could raise the car and pull him out. His chest was badly crushed. He was taken to his home, at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, where Dr. Voorhees examined him and said he could not live.

MADE HIS EMPLOYES HAPPY.

H. W. Merriam of Newton, N. J., Gives Away $6,500 and Cancels a Mortgage.

NEWTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—H. W. Merriam, owner of the Merriam Shoe Factory, surprised his 350 employes this afternoon by distributing $6,500 among them.

Miles Atwood, an old employe of the factory, while financially depressed several months ago, mortgaged his house to Mr. Merriam. To-day the mortgage was returned to him with his share of the employes' distribution, although there was still a large sum due.

Flames in a Pawnshop.

Fire caused a damage of $10,000 in the pawnshop of Mrs. Theresa Isaacs, at 491 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon. A dog which was chained in the store perished before it could be rescued. The fire is said to have been started among some clothing by an overheated stove.

The Mayor's Tea and Cartoons.

During the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday Mayor Strong "treated" to tea and exhibited a book of collected newspaper cartoons of himself he had received as a Christmas present.

IS W. G. WOOD INSANE?

Accused of Crime, His Friends Say He Is Not Responsible.

The examination of William G. Wood, recently arrested on a charge of forgery, and who is alleged to be insane, was begun before the commission appointed by Judge Newburger yesterday in the Criminal Court Building. Wood, was taken into custody Dec. 5, on complaint of a Mrs. Spencer of Columbus Avenue, who charged that Wood passed a bogus check on her for $1,000.

Wood's friends asserted that he was insane. Yesterday they undertook to substantiate this assertion. It was stated that Wood received $2,500,000 in property on his father's death, and most of it had been lost in speculation. Witnesses testified to several transactions made by Wood in which he sold some of his real estate at ridiculously low prices. Dr. George W. Jacoby and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton testified they had examined Wood and gave it as their opinion that he was insane. Evidence was also introduced to show that Wood bought a house on West Forty-sixth Street for Miss May Kellard, who became known through her connection with the Barbara Aub case. It was shown that he had bought diamonds for several women.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:38
Moon rises	10:44		P. M.

HIGH WATER DEC. 25.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
11:00 A. M.	11:16 A. M.	1:05 A. M.
11:40 P. M.	11:56 P. M.	1:45 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 25.

Steamship.	Port of sailing.	Date of sailing.
Aladdin	Queenstown	Dec. 10
Alsatia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 19
El Paso	New Orleans	Dec. 20
Pontabelle	St. Thomas	Dec. 18
Hebe	Hamburg	Dec. 9
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Jersey City	Swansea	Dec. 12
La Grande Duchesse	Savannah	Dec. 22
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 24
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Samaritan	London	Dec. 9
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 19
Sorrento	Havre	Dec. 6
Terrier	Dunkirk	Dec. 7
Torridon	Gibraltar	Dec. 3
Ville de St. Nazarre	Curacao	
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 12

SATURDAY, DEC. 26.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 23
Caracas	La Guayra	Dec. 20
Cydonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Hindoo	Hull	Dec. 12
New York	Southampton	Dec. 19
Niagara	Nassau	Dec. 22
Orsino	Gibraltar	Dec. 11
Prussia	Hamburg	Dec. 14

SUNDAY, DEC. 27.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Dec. 24
La Bretagne	Havre	Dec. 19
H. H. Meier	Bremen	Dec. 14

MONDAY, DEC. 28.

Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 25
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Genoa	Dec. 17
Nomadic	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Trinidad	Bermuda	Dec. 26
Vigilancia	Havana	Dec. 24

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

Boston City	Bristol	Dec. 14
Excelsior	New Orleans	Dec. 23
Lampasas	Galveston	Dec. 22
Massachusetts	London	Dec. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Mobile	Dec. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alane	Dec. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Andes	Dec. 26	Halifax	24 State St.
Glascogne	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Dec. 26	Hull	22 State St.
Georgian	Dec. 26	London	22 State St.
Seneca	Dec. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caribbee	Dec. 29	W'd'd Isl's.	39 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Trinidad	Dec. 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Dec. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Grenada	Dec. 30	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Dunstan	Dec. 30	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mexico	Dec. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
V'e de S.N'z'e	Dec. 30	P. au Pr'ce	3 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Ardandhu	Jan. 1	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, Gta.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	38 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Thursday, Dec. 24.

SS Michac, (Br.,) Meikle, Belfast Nov. 28, via Swansea Dec. 4, in ballast to Scammell Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Beasley, Pernambuco Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara Dec. 8, Barbados 10th, Martinique 10th, Dominica 11th, Antigua 12th, St. Kitts 12th, St. Croix 13th, and Philadelphia 22d, with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Ribston, (Br.,) Robinson, Liverpool Dec. 4, in ballast to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Holguin, (Nor.,) Capt. Dahl, Port Maria and Port Antonio Dec. 17, with fruit to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Asturia, (Ger.,) Seessing, Hamburg Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Ward, Yokohama Sept. 12, Hiogo Oct. 1, Shanghai 20th, Hongkong 30th, Singapore Nov. 6, and Algiers Dec. 4, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Br.,) Ponsen, Rotterdam Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Patria, for Hamburg; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Sarina, for Mediterranean ports; Critic, for Leith and Dundee; James Turple, for Copenhagen; Ville de Bordeaux, for Cape Haiti, Aux Cayes, &c.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 24, 9:30 P. M.—Strong, northwest, clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogeman, from Genoa Dec. 17 for New York, passed St. Michaels Dec. 22.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vallat, from Marseilles Dec. 12, via Naples, for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New York Dec. 12 for Amsterdam, passed Prowle Point to-day.

SS Lyell, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from Fiume Dec. 15 for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New York Dec. 10 for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Jane Kelsall, (Br.,) Capt. Petersen, sld. from Licata for New York Dec. 17.

SS Vienna, (Ger.,) Capt. Blankey, sld. from Algiers for New York Dec. 18.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, sld. from Hamburg for New York Dec. 22.

SS Cambria (Br.) sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Ludvig, (Ger.,) Capt. Hageman, sld. from Penarth for New York yesterday.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, sld. from Bremen for New York yesterday.

SS Uruguay, (Br.,) Capt. Finlay, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York Dec. 9, arr. at Genoa Dec. 22.

SS Isleworth, (Br.,) Capt. McNabb, from New York Dec. 7, arr. at Dartmouth to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannona, from New York for London, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Menemsha, Chadwick, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Rhode, from New York for Leith and Dundee passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, for New York, sld. from London to-day.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, for New York, sld. from London to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix via St. Thomas, per steamship Mameluke from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM; for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, Fiji Islands, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 3, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peconau, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 8 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrup

WHO SANTA CLAUS WAS

THE PATRON OF CHILDREN AND IMPECUNIOUS LOVERS.

An Account of the Real St. Nicholas Who Died More than Fifteen Hundred Years Ago.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

According to an old Russian superstition, on one night in the year wolves lay aside all their evil propensities and conduct themselves in quite a Christian-like fashion. From sunset on the 6th of December until sunrise the next morning they indulge in none of their usual reprehensible practices; no matter how hungry they may be, nothing would induce them to steal even a tender young fowl.

On these occasions they meet together in great companies and spend the whole night in meditation, all who wish passing through their midst the while unhurt, even though they step on their tails. And this is a token, it seems, of the awe and reverence even wolves feel for St. Nicholas, whose fête day it is.

Of all the saints in the calendar, St. Nicholas is certainly by far the most popular. Not only has he had more churches built in his honor, but he receives year by year more little personal offerings alike from rich and poor, old and young. The walls of his great cathedral at St. Nicolas de Port, in Lorraine, are covered with ex-veto tablets, and in former days his statue there was always hung with precious stones.

The town St. Nicolas de Port owes its very existence to the saint, or, rather, to the saint's little finger. For a certain great Baron, Albert de Varangéville, when he returned from the Crusades, brought with him this finger bone, which had been given to him at Myra, and built a little chapel for it near his own castle. Then rumors of miracles soon spread abroad, and pilgrims began to resort to the chapel in such numbers that a flourishing town speedily sprang up around it.

All through the Middle Ages St. Nicolas de Port was thronged with distinguished visitors; our own Queen Margaret of Anjou made a solemn pilgrimage there when luck seemed against her, and so did many of the French Kings, Henri Quatre and Louis Quartorze among others, and every pilgrim took with him, of course, a present for the saint. Some went to plead for curses on their enemies, others for blessings on themselves; exalted personages prayed perhaps for crowns, or heirs to inherit crowns; while humbler mortals contented themselves with asking for lovers. To these latter suppliants the saint has always lent a ready ear, if the old chroniclers are to be believed; and it is open to the whole world to put their truth to the test. For before his statue at St. Nicolas de Port is a stone on which whoever kneels and prays in faith will make a happy marriage within the year, we are solemnly assured.

St. Nicholas was only twenty, the handsomest and richest young man in all Asia Minor, when he first began to take unhappy lovers under his special protection. It chanced that he had as neighbor a nobleman who had fallen into such poverty that he had no money wherewith to provide doweries for his three beautiful daughters, who were thus condemned to spinsterhood, as no dowry no husband was the order of the day in those parts.

The saint, touched with pity for their hard fate, sent to their father secretly enough money to render all the three eligibles parties, whereupon they promptly married, and the saint—why or wherefore history does not explain—betook himself straight into a monastery. There he remained until he was forced, sorely against his will, to become Bishop of Myra. As Bishop, one of the chief duties to which he devoted himself was trying to make the course of true love run smoothly. All the young men and women in the diocese knew they could count on him as an advocate if parents proved hard and worldly, and much of his great wealth was spent in providing impecunious couples with the means on which to marry.

Not that St. Nicholas's sympathy was by any means limited to lovers; on the contrary, he included among his protégés the most diverse personages; they formed quite a motley crowd, indeed, one which any other saint would perhaps have thought twice before owning. Schoolboys and travelers, sailors and prisoners, small tradesmen and children, are under his peculiar protection, as well as all sorts of human odds and ends.

Many strange legends have gathered around the name of St. Nicholas, but the strangest of them all is that which tells how he became the patron of schoolboys. And a ghastly little tale it is. A pork butcher—there were pork butchers, it seems, even in those days—was sitting one night in his shop when three little boys who had lost their way appeared at the door and begged for a night's shelter.

The man welcomed them quite kindly, gave them some supper and a bed, but no sooner were they well asleep than he chopped off their heads; for his supply of sausage meat had run short that morning. Just as he had finished packing their little bodies away in the brine, St. Nicholas knocked at the door and asked for food and lodging. He wished to sup, he said, on the three little boys who were in the brine tub. The butcher, conscious-stricken, recognized his visitor, and made a full confession; whereupon the saint restored the small boys to life there and then, and became the guardian of them and all their kind.

Although the most kindly and charitable of men, St. Nicholas had a temper, and once gave a very conclusive proof of the fact, in the presence of 300 Bishops, too.

It was at the great Nicean Council, which was summoned for the purpose of putting Arius the Heretic to shame. This Arius, in the course of his defense spoke of sacred personages with such scant reverence that the saint lost all patience, and, springing to his feet, boxed his ears soundly. There was general consternation; the 300 Bishops stood aghast, for Arius had in his pocket a safe-conduct signed and sealed by the Emperor Constantine himself.

St. Nicholas, however, held his ground firmly; what he had done he had done, he declared, with the full permission of the powers on high. After that there was, of course, nothing more to be said about the matter. The Arians, however, paid him out later, for they hunted up all his writings and burned them. Not a single line of all the volumes he wrote is extant.

St. Nicholas was always on the most friendly terms with the Emperor Constantine, whom he used to visit at Constantinople. On one occasion, we are assured, he appeared to the Emperor in a dream; for, as traveling was slow in those days, and there were no telegrams, this was the only means by which he could prevent his putting to death three innocent men. They were officers who had been condemned in Asia Minor on a false charge of treason, and whose lives the saint had saved when they were already on the scaffold. They had been sent to Constantinople, and again condemned.

The news of their danger reached the saint only the very night before their execution. It was too late then to save them by human means; he was forced, therefore, to have recourse to a miracle. That night he appeared to the Emperor in a vision, and made known the true state of the case, with the result that the three officers were delivered and their false accuser hanged in their stead.

During his latter days St. Nicholas was the most influential personage in Asia Minor. No one ventured to run counter to his wishes, for he was idolized by the good, while the bad entertained for him a most wholesome fear. At his request the people of Myra razed to the ground the famous temple of Diana of which they were so proud. He seems, indeed, to have played for years the part of a beneficent despot in these regions.

Whatever went wrong, the people always looked to him to set it right, and when famines came it was he who must find corn. Once during his absence there was a great riot in Myra, but the moment he appeared in the town arms were thrown down, and he was greeted with enthusiasm. He died on Dec. 6, 330, at the age of eighty.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OSCAR WOHLFELD'S INSANITY.

A Young New York Business Man Arrested in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—Oscar O. Wohlfeld, a New York clothing manufacturer, was declared to be insane yesterday and will probably be sent to an asylum. He had tried to kill W. B. Thayer of the firm of Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co. for refusing to cash a worthless check. He was disarmed and arrested.

Wohlfeld is well known here. He was formerly wealthy, and financial reverses are said to be the cause of his mental condition.

Aaron Wohlfeld of 436 East Houston Street, the father of Oscar O. Wohlfeld, when seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, knew nothing of his son's trouble in Kansas City, but was not greatly surprised to hear of it. He said Oscar was in a private institution at Mount Vernon last Winter for about a month. About two months ago he was arrested for refusing to pay several hotel bills, and when it appeared that he was mentally unbalanced he was sent to Bellevue, and thence to Bloomingdale. He was considered cured and released about a month ago. He was formerly a resident of Kansas City and came here about eight years ago and engaged in the manufacture of clothing at 50 South Fifth Avenue, where he did a considerable business. He has a brother, Morris Wohlfeld, who is in the clothing business at Yonkers.

The father is unable to send for the afflicted son, but says he has plenty of friends in Kansas City. Oscar is thirty-three years old and unmarried.

BEAT HIS ADOPTED MOTHER.

A Strange Story Related by a Dying Woman at Rossburg N. Y.

NUNDA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Sarah J. Willett, the aged widow of Rossburg who was beaten and left tied to a bed post by two men about a week ago, died yesterday. When Mrs. Willett was found by the neighbors she said that she recognized one of her assailants as George H. Willett, her son, who had been West for twenty years; therefore, she refused to enter a complaint against them.

Tuesday night, when Mrs. Willett was dying, she made a confession and stated that George H. Willett was her son only by adoption; that thirty years ago, when living in Albany, she and her husband adopted a child, which they had been keeping for the father, John S. Baker. Mr. Baker died soon after and left $2,500 in cash to the Willetts and $4,000 to be given George when of age. Mrs. Willett's husband squandered the $2,500 in drink before he died, twenty years ago. She said that she had never told the boy that his father had left him any money as she was obliged to use it for her own support. George is now thirty-six years old. Some one, she said, must have told George about her having his money, and he came and demanded it. She had but $150 left.

"THE CLUB" IN NEWPORT SOLD

Purchased by Richard Canfield of New York City.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 24.—F. A. Abel of the Brooklyn Baseball Club has sold to Richard Canfield of New York his estate here on Bath Road, known, as "The Club." It was established by Tom Watson and for years was known the world over as Watson's. Abel and W. R. McKee purchased the place and the former was the surviving partner. He now desires to pay all his attention to Brooklyn baseball affairs, in which he is a very large investor.

The place has a world-wide reputation, many noblemen having played there, where fortunes have been lost and won in a night, and the place has a world-wide reputation as a resort for the sporting element among the cottagers, yet it has always been quietly conducted, and many regard it as a necessary part of the gay Newport in Summer. It is elegantly appointed, and Canfield paid nearly $80,000 for the property.

KILLED BY BRUTAL ROBBERS.

An Aged Michigan Farmer the Victim of Burglars.

MILLINGTON, Mich., Dec. 24.—James Brown, aged sixty-eight, a farmer living one and a half miles west of this place, was fatally shot by robbers last night. At 8 o'clock Mr. Brown was called to the door by two men. They asked for a drink of water, and followed the old man into the house and began quarreling with him, one of them shooting him in the left side. Brown was then bound and chloroformed, and Mrs. Brown was knocked down and also chloroformed. The house was ransacked, but no money found.

A son who reached the house before the robbers left, was fired at, and then the desperadoes made their escape. Mr. Brown died this afternoon from his wound.

NEW FERRYBOAT COMING.

One of the Pennsylvania Company's Steel Vessels on Her Way.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The new steel ferryboat St. Louis, which was built for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by the Charles Hillman Shipbuilding Company of this city, left to-day for New York, in tow of the ocean tug Winthrop. The St. Louis and a sister boat, the Pittsburg, which is now being built by the Cramps, will ply between New York and Jersey City, and they are said to be probably the finest ferryboats afloat. The craft are propelled by twin screws at either end.

MINERS ARE INDIGNANT.

They Resent Mr. Foster's Suggestion of Convict Labor for the State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 24.—The National officers of the United Mine Workers are incensed at the proposition of ex-Secretary Foster to lease a mine in the name of the State and employ convicts to mine a sufficient quantity of coal to supply the State institutions.

Secretary W. C. Pearce voices the indignation of the organization with much heat. He calls attention to the impoverished condition of the miners, who are working half time at reduced pay, and suggests that Mr. Foster is talking without a knowledge of the facts.

Priest Arrested for Embezzlement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—Ex-Judge A. Heaton Robertson of this city to-day caused the arrest of the Rev. Father Charles F. Burns of Milford, on the charge of embezzlement of $2,000. Four years ago the Rev. Father Burns was appointed administrator of the estate of the Rev. Father James Larkin of Milford. There has since been continued litigation over the estate. A year ago, owing to dissatisfaction of the heirs, Father Burns was removed, and Judge Robertson appointed in his place. He has brought suit to recover the amount of the shortage. Deputy Sheriff Mallory made the arrest. The sureties held responsible for the proper conduct of the property by Father Burns are S. C. Durand, Edward G. Myers, Edgar T. Clark, and Dr. E. B. Headdy of Milford and Bridgeport.

New West Point Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The following cadet appointments have been made to the Military Academy at West Point: Zach L. Cobb, alternate, Athens, Ga.; Edward H. Myers, alternate, Beneyolence, Ga.; John C. Burchett, Louisa, Ky., and Kerr T. Riggs, alternate, Cynthiana, Ky.

UNION PACIFIC IN DEFAULT.

Probable Action by the Government to Protect Its Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It is authentically reported that the Department of Justice contemplates action to be taken at an early date looking to the foreclosure by the Government of its claims against the Union Pacific, with the probability also of similar proceedings against the Central and Kansas Pacific.

Such a step is considered imperative to protect the Government's interest in these holdings, and has only been deferred in view of the pending action by Congress.

A very large portion of the first mortgage bonds, as well as the second mortgage, will mature with the beginning of 1897. The holders of the first mortgage bonds would naturally have priority over the Government, but it is said that the Attorney General has construed the original and amended Pacific Railroad acts as conferring ample power upon the Government to proceed, irrespective of any course which the first mortgage holders may see fit to take.

On Jan. 1 more than $13,000,000 of the subsidy bonds issued by the Government in aid of the Union Pacific, including the Kansas lire, will be due. There are also $6,000,000 falling due at the same time which were issued in aid of the Central Pacific. On certain parts of the Union Pacific the Government holds a second or subsidiary mortgage, other parties having the prior lien. These parties have already instited proceedings to foreclose on their claims.

There is no sign that the roads will not be in default by Jan. 1.

Congress is slowly reaching a conclusion as to what can be done in the matter of assuming control over the roads in some shape or other, but may not reach a solution in time. Hence it is that the Department of Justice feels it incumbent upon it to proceed with measures which will insure the Government against loss.

A CHICAGO SALOON ROBBED.

Six Armed Men Secure the Receipts After Shooting the Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Shortly before 7 o'clock this evening, a time when the downtown streets were thronged with Christmas shoppers, William Burdette's saloon, at 54 South Water Street, was robbed by six armed robbers, who made their escape with the day's receipts, amounting to $100, after wounding the proprietor in the right leg.

While one of the outlaws stood guard at the outside, his five companions entered the place. Burdette was behind the bar counting the receipts. Patrick Nolan, a customer, and William Matthews, the porter, were the only other inmates. The latter two complied with the orders of the robbers to hold up their hands, but Burdette resisted, when one of the men started to take the money. The tallest of the robbers fired two shots at the proprietor, and one of the bullets took effect in his right leg. They then seized the money and escaped in different directions.

The shooting, which occurred within a short distance of the busiest district in Chicago, drew a large crowd, and, although several officers were on the scene a moment after the shooting, none of the robbers was caught.

FOUND DEAD ON HIS ASH CART.

An Aged Driver of Boston Succumbs to Heart Disease.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The aimless wanderings of a horse attached to a city ash cart and the apparent unconcern manifested by the driver, who sat on the seat as immovable as a statue, caused quite a sensation opposite the old Public Library Building early this morning.

The horse paced the street at will and finally collided with an electric light wire pole. A policeman mounted to the seat and grabbed the hand that held the reins. It was as cold as ice. The man was dead. The dead man was Jeremiah Mackin, sixty-two years old. He had probably been dead about twenty minutes when he was found. He had been sick for two weeks, and only this morning returned to work. His death is attributed to heart disease, resulting from this sickness.

President Cleveland Invited to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A delegation of Chicago Democrats, including H. S. Robbins, A. A. Godrich, and R. C. Sullivan, called on President Cleveland to-day and asked him to attend the Jackson Day dinner Jan. 8. They were introduced by Controller Eckels. The President made a noncommittal answer, but it is not likely that he will attend. Instead, he will probably write a letter. Invitations were also extended to Secretary Olney and Postmaster General Wilson.

Mr. Bryan in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 24.—The train on the Georgia Division of the Southern Railway, having aboard William J. Bryan, met with a slight accident this morning midway between Atlanta and this city. The train was delayed four hours by the mishap. In consequence Mr. Bryan missed connection and was obliged to lie over till to-night, when he left by way of Cincinnati. Many persons called on Mr. Bryan while he was at his hotel.

Assassinated After a Quarrel.

MORROWS, La., Dec. 24.—Dr. N. W. Swords of Lecompte Rapids Parish was assassinated yesterday by E. W. Wells of this place. A dispute caused Swords to say that he would take off his spectacles and overcoat and give Wells a thrashing. Wells went into the office, and Swords turned and put on his coat. Wells fired three shots through the window of his office.

Indicted for Bribery.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 24.—Alderman George A. Durnam was arraigned this morning on an indictment charging him with soliciting a bribe from Holverson, Richards & Co. of this city of $10,000, in return for which he was to secure for them the contract for constructing the water works reservoir in this city, and the Boulevard leading thereto. He pleaded not guilty, and is in the custody of the Sheriff.

Gov. Stone Sends a Horse to Bryan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—Gov. W. J. Stone has shipped a magnificent thoroughbred saddle horse to Lincoln, Neb., as a Christmas gift to William J. Bryan. The animal is coal black in color and has been the Governor's favorite saddle horse for some months. He bought it in Kentucky with several other horses about a year ago.

Fashionable Dressmakers Assign.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—Casey & Gotze, a firm of fashionable dressmakers at 1,731 Michigan Avenue, assigned this afternoon, with assets of $7,000 and liabilities of $12,000. The firm consists of Mary Casey and Streator Harrison. C. Nigy was made assignee. The firm's customers are among the best people in town, but they do not pay up.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: Connecticut—J. A. Warner, Tylersville. New York—J. I. Gardner, Thousand Islands Park.

A Candidate for the Senate.

HAILEY, Idaho, Dec. 24.—Judge Angel of this city has announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Dubois. Judge Angel is a Populist.

NO GOLF FOR THE HOLIDAY.

Snow May Also Prevent Games During the Coming Week.

There will be no golf this Christmas day, and in all probability there will be no golf during the entire holiday season. Last year the Lakewood golfers spent an enjoyable holiday on the links, holding two interesting matches, besides many friendly games by the members. But this year the Lakewood links are covered with several inches of snow and the usual Saturday handicap for the members' silver cup will have to be omitted to-morrow for the second time.

It begins to look more probable that the big New Year's Day tournament at the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, near Lakewood, will also have to be postponed, for it will take several days even when warm weather does come to put the links in playable condition.

The Green Committtee of the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J., sent out announcements for a members' handicap tournament to-morrow. This, however, has been abandoned. Benjamin Hardwick, one of the committee, said yesterday:

"It will surely be impossible to play golf on our course for several days, at least. I tried to play over the course a few days ago, taking two caddies around with me, one to watch the ball, a red one, and the other to dig it out of the snow. If one caddie watched it carefully and saw just where it fell, the other caddie could see the hole it cut in the snow as it plowed its way several inches below the surface, but it was tedious work, and after playing nine holes I gave it up. We will have no tournament of course on Saturday, and it is not likely there will be any golfing on New Year's Day, but the reception will be given in the club house."

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Six Events Witnessed By 5,000 Persons—Fast Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Fine weather, a fast track, and an attendance of 5,000 persons marked the racing here to-day. Summaries:

First race.—Selling. Six furlongs. Clara Bauer, 108 pounds, Sweeney, 3 to 1, won by a nose; Issie O., 103, C. Reiff, 15 to 1, second, by a neck; Mollie B., 94, Wilhite, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾. Logan, Hibernia Queen, Ramona, Sir John, and Bowling Green also ran.

Second race.—For two-year-olds. One mile. Anger, 106 pounds, C. Reiff, 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Otto H., 97, Hirsch, 5 to 1, second, by two lengths; Farmer Leigh, 111, Warner, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾. Rockwood, Judge Bogart, Susie Hough, and Jasper also ran.

Third race.—Selling. One mile. Bridgeton, 108 pounds, Scherrer, 5 to 1, won by a length; C. C. Rumrill, 98, Songer, 30 to 1, second, by two lengths; Paros, 103, C. Reiff, 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:43½. Maggie S., Newhouse, Terra Archer, Rapalatchie, Mr. Dayton, Petrolene, Billie F., and Earl of Montrose also ran.

FouRrth race.—Handicap. Seven furlongs. P. Dunne, 92 pounds, Songer, 7 to 2, won by two lengths; Bloomer, 95, Hirsch, 6 to 5, second, by four lengths; Stockholm, 93, Burns, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:28½. Paladin, Frank Jaubert, Loudon, and Helen H. II., also ran.

Fifth race.—Six furlongs. Selling. Senator Morrill, 112 pounds, Caywood, 5 to 1, won by half a length; R. Q. Ban, 107, Campbell, 12 to 1, second, by three-quarters of a length; Lorrania, 110, Reiff, 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:15. Sky Blue, Royal Prince, Laura Cotta, Banjo, Pisa, Walter, Incommode, Sister Florence, Fiction, and Mary Nance also ran.

Sixth race.—Selling. Six furlongs. Onarette, 99 pounds, Beauchamp, 10 to 1, won by nearly half a length; Ella Penzance, 96, J. Weber, 2 to 1, second, by five lengths; Noves, 104, Hough, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼. Romance, Pearson, Fischer, Tom Sayre, Panie, Laverne, Sir Fred, Tim Irven, and Maggie Harris also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 24.—Following is a summary of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; selling. Cadenza, 107 pounds, Jones, 7 to 5, won by three lengths; Isabella, 107, Frawley, 30 to 1, second, by three-quarters of a length; Henry Grattan, 107, Bergen, 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Pert Child, Riot, Lady Gray, Big Chief, Terra Ben, Duchess, Franco, and Rejected also ran.

SECOND RACE—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Gold Bug, 101 pounds, A. Thompson, 4 to 1, won by three lengths; Irma, 101, H. Martin, 7 to 1, second, by a head; Ofleeta, 101, Bergen, 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09. America, Boreas, Starling, Perhaps, El Tierano, Crawford, Carasado, Jack Martin, Banjo, Rutledge, Regan, and Una Que Amo also ran.

THIRD RACE—One mile; purse. Argentina, 104 pounds, Thorpe, 8 to 5, won by a head; Flashlight, 102, Slaughter, 7 to 1, second, by three lengths; Little Cripple, 99, Jonas, 8 to 5, third. Time—1:41. Can't Dance, Principle, Elmer F., and James Porteous also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Seven and a half furlongs; selling. Chartreuse, 103 pounds Jones, even, won by two lengths; Lady Diamond, 107, Thorpe, 7 to 2, second by half a length; Red Glenn, 103, H. Martin, 5 to 2, third. Time—1:35. Lucania and Commission also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Walter J., 99 pounds, Slaughter, 15 to 1, won by a neck; Sport McAllister, 109, Shaw, 3 to 1, second, by two lengths; Seaspray, 101, R. Isom, 20 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Montgomery, Daisy A., Perseus, Palmerston, and Arapahoe also ran.

PLANS OF THE CURLERS.

Season Under Way for Local Players—Dates for Matches.

The curling season has now fairly begun in the vicinity of New York, and the devotees of "Scotia's ain game o'curlin'" are therefore preparing to take full advantage of their opportunities. Friendly spiels are now going on at the covered rink in Hoboken, where six rinks, or forty-eight men, can play at one time, morning, afternoon, and evening. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays skating has the right of way, alternately, with curling.

Never before have the New York curlers had more need of practice during the seventy-five or more years the game has been played in and about this city, from Canal Street, once a favorite skating and curling resort, to Van Cortlandt Lake.

Club matches for district medals and other trophies will now be played regularly in curling weather by the local clubs at dates arranged by the officers. The annual National medal matches begin with the time-honored North against South of Scotland match for the Dalrymple Medal, Jan. 5, Conservatory Lake, Central Park, where the Park Commissioners have always made the curlers welcome.

This medal has been contested for since 1871. The sides are arranged according to the nativity of the players, Dumfries being arrayed against Drumtochty, and "Brochan" against "Athole brose." The champion club match for the Mitchell Medal will be played at Hoboken rink, Feb. 10, and is open to all affiliated clubs sending two rinks, and as these rinks represent the crack players of each club, the true sciences of the game will be seen to advantage. It will take at least two days to finish this match.

The inter-State match, New York against New Jersey, for the Hamilton Medal, will be played in New York State this time, at a place and date yet to be arranged by the National Club officers. Scots against Other Nationalities match, for the McLintock Medal, can be played by affiliated clubs, among their own members wherever located, any time from Feb. 15 to within two weeks thereafter. The results must be forwarded promptly to the General Secretary to find out who has won, as there are associated clubs ranging from Boston to St. Paul, which all have a right to compete.

The champion rink match for the Gordon Medal will be played for at St. Paul, Minn., and as President John McCulloch resides there, he will have full charge of the game.

The international two-rink match, for the Special Gordon Medal, will be competed for at Montreal. The date will be arranged by the National Club officers, and the officers of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club. It is to be played under the Royal Club rules, with which our players are quite familiar.

The great Bonspiel for which the Yankee curlers are more especially preparing, will be held at Toronto, Thursday, Jan. 14, when the fourth international match, United States against Canada, will take place on the finely equipped rinks of the six clubs located in that city, on the banks of Lake Ontario.

The first international match was played at Buffalo, on Lake Erie, in 1885, and there will be some curlers from both sides of the border in the Bonspiel Jan. 14, who took part in the game January, 1865, and are still ready for the fray. There are so many facilities in Toronto for the game that curlers from the States will have all the playing they desire during the week. Also at Hamilton, where three clubs are located, and are prepared to take care of all visitors who may stop over there.

The Granites of Toronto will play a match Jan. 13 with all the rinks that go from New York State—probably twenty. The Toronto Club will play a like match Jan. 15, and the other club rinks will be busy all the time with club matches, arranged either before starting or in Toronto.

The New York Caledonians will play St. Paul a two-rink match, and, as the President and Secretary of the National Club are members of these two clubs, and will be in the spiel, much interest is attached to it.

The County of Fife, sometimes termed "The Kingdom," because Fife was a kingdom before Scotland attained to that dignity, has challenged the holders of the Stewart Medal, Scottish county match, to a game for the possession of that championship, now held in Canada. Dumfries and Perthshire Counties' representatives play for it, and the Fifers will play the winners, as there will be enough of players from that county in the clubs going to make up the necessary two rinks.

Before starting for Canada, the curlers will attend in force to listen to their chaplain's annual sermon, which Dr. Rossiter will preach to them in the North Presbyterian Church, this city, Sabbath morning, Jan. 10, when all curlers and their friends are made welcome. After the Canadian trip, the New York Curlers' Bonspiel Committee will hold a meeting, and steps will be taken to have a gathering on a still larger scale than that held February, 1896, there being a good surplus of cash on hand.

Carver Loses the Championship.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Charles M. Grim of Clear Lake, Iowa, won the famous "cast-iron medal," emblematic of the live-bird championship of America, from Dr. Carver yesterday, at Watson's Burnside Park, by a score of 98 to 96. The conditions of the race were 100 live pigeons for $100 a side, and loser to pay for the birds. The medal has not been contested for previously since it was first offered at the World's Fair tournament in 1893. Carver lost the match in the last twenty-five, missing two difficult lowering birds. The remarkably high scores were largely due to the easy birds, whose flights were sluggish under the influence of snowfall, the dark day, and absence of wind.

Atlantic Club Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has selected the following gentlemen to be voted for at the next annual meeting: Commodore—George J. Gould, steam yacht Atalanta and sloop Vigilant; Vice Commodore—Frederick T. Adams, schooner Sachem; Rear Commodore—Benjamin M. Whitlock, schooner Hildegarde; Secretary—David E. Austen; Treasurer—George H. Church; Measurer—George Hill; Trustees—J. Roger Maxwell, Philip G. Sanford, Alexander P. Ketchum, Newbury D. Lawton, Thomas L. Watson, and Henry B. Howell; Membership Committee—Louis F. Jackson, Spencer Swain, Henry W. Banks, Jr.; Regatta Committee—Newbury D. Lawton, David E. Austen, and George W. McNulty.

TWO SWINDLERS CAUGHT.

They Tried to Use Directory Scheme on the Anchor Post Company.

William Brown and Phoebe Wolf, alias Mrs. Brown, were arrested yesterday afternoon charged with working the old directory swindle. Mrs. Wolf called at the office of the Anchor Post Company, 15 Canal Street, Wednesday, and presented an order for payment for inserting an advertisement in the United States Business Directory. A swindle was suspected, and the young woman was asked to return again yesterday. In the meantime the police were informed, and when she returned yesterday noon detectives were waiting to receive her.

The directory she had was an old number with new covers. Miss Wolf at first denied that she had a confederate, but after going a few blocks broke down and pointed out Brown, who was waiting on a nearby corner for her. When Brown was searched a large number of orders were found in his possession bearing the names of well-known firms. These were originally receipts, but by cutting off a section they are made into an order to pay. The headquarters of the directory firm by whom Brown and Miss Wolf say they are employed is in Chicago. The pair had been living at the Hotel Bartholdi as Mr. and Mrs. Brown. They were held for examination to-morrow morning

MAN HELPLESS IN A FIRE.

Fireman Was Compelled to Carry T. A. Wright Down a Ladder.

A fire in the four-story and basement building at 112 West Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, attracted much attention yesterday morning. The building was occupied by the Progressive Credit Clothing Company.

The fire was discovered bursting from the windows on the third floor. This floor is used as a designing room, and no one was there at the time. Two men, two women, and a boy were the only persons in the building when the fire was discovered. All escaped by the roof, except T. A. Wright, an expert accountant, lodging on the top floor.

He was forgotten during the excitement until Fireman Patrick Halpin of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 12 reached the top floor by a scaling ladder. He climbed inside and found Wright asleep in bed. Wright was so frightened when aroused that he was helpless. Halpin called for help, and when a ladder was raised to him he carried Wright down to safety. A big crowd witnessed the rescue and cheered Halpin lustily.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by dry material. The damage to the building is placed at $3,000, and the stock at $7,000.

To Hospital Against His Will.

Thomas Farrell of 317 East Forty-eighth Street, who is eighty-five years old, while out for a walk yesterday afternoon was struck by a cable car at Lexington Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, which hit him on the hip and threw him several feet, so that he fell on the back of his head. Before he had fully gathered his wits together he found himself in an ambulance bound for the Flower Hospital. He protested that he was all right and wanted to go home, but was taken to the hospital. When the surgeons found he was only a little shaken up they said he could go, but when he demanded car fare to ride home, it was refused.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Lieut. Commander Sebree is ordered to examination for promotion Jan. 4.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall is detached from the New York Naval Hospital and assigned to the nautical schoolship St. Mary's.

HOCKEY CLOSELY CONTESTED.

St. Nicholas Beat Yale, but Largely by Good Luck.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club and Yale Hockey teams furnished last evening the best game of hockey that has been witnessed in this vicinity this season. The St. Nicholas team won, but it was rather from good luck than superior play. In fact, after the game was over, the St. Nicholas players conceded that Yale ought to have won. This was the one time when Yale luck did not materialize. The game was played on the St. Nicholas Rink on Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue.

The game began with the St. Nicholas team as the aggressors. The puck was quickly rushed down to Yale's goal. Wrenn made a beautiful pass to Slocum, who shot a goal after about half a minute's play. Yale looked blue, but it did better in the next few minutes, and the puck was carried all over the ice. Then "Tom" Barron got hold of it and skillfully dodged the Yale players. Near the goal he passed it to Slocum, who scored the second goal for the home team. This was after four minutes' play.

The Yale men then braced up. They played a quick, lively game, and put the St. Nicholas players on the defensive. The puck was carried to the St. Nicholas goal several times, and it was only through Mr. Hewitt's good work at that point that the St. Nicholas team was not beaten. After two minuts' hot play, Hall scored for Yale, and a little later Barnett made a goal, and at the end of the first half, the score was tied at two goals for each team.

The second half was a hot one, each team playing hard to win. The Yale forwards would carry the puck to the St. Nicholas goal, and then lose it. The St. Nicholas players would rush it back. After this sort of play had lasted several minutes, Sheldon, Yale's coverpoint, lost his skate, and while he was having it put on again Barron rushed the puck down the ice and scored a goal, winning the game for the home team. This was the only scoring done in the second half. The teams lined up as follows:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Yale.
T. Barron.....	Forward	J. A. Hale, '97
R. D. Wrenn....	Forward.	W. L. Barnett, '98
H. W. Slocum....	Forward...	H. V. Ryder, '97
J. W. Callender..	Forward..	S. Stoddard, '99
W. A. Larned,.	Coverpoint.	G.P.Sheldon,1900
H. Lyle.....	Point	H. L. Sutton, '97
Erskine Hewitt....	Goal..	C. S. Morris, L. S.

Referee—A. M. Pope.
Score—St. Nicholas, 3; Yale, 2.
Goals—Slocum, (2,) Barron, Hall, and Barnett.

The St. Nicholas team has not lost a game this season, and now is going to tackle the Canadians. It will play in Toronto on New Year's Day.

New York A. C. Nominations.

The following are the nominations for officers and governors of the New York Athletic Club, to be voted on at the annual election, Jan. 12: President, James Whitely; Vice President, Thomas L. Watson; Secretary, John C. Gulick; Treasurer, Charles E. Goodhue; Captain, Bartow S. Weeks. For Governors to serve two years—Charles T. Wills, Howard P. Frothingham, Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, Albert E. Colfax, Louis H. Orr, W. D. Searls, E. W. Kearney, and E. M. Hausling. For Governor to serve one year—James H. Haslin.

To Look Into Racing League.

Commodore E. M. Brown, in accordance with the resolution passed at the special meeting of the New York Yacht Club held Tuesday evening, has appointed the following committee to consider the advisability of forming a yacht racing league: Commodore Edward M. Brown, ex-Commodore James D. Smith, ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, Rear Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Capt. C. Oliver Iselin, and Capt. Clarence Postley.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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A NEW HOME!—Elderly people and others; $4 weekly. Circulars at 148 Saint Ann's Ave.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER OF 60TH ST.—Elegant rooms on second floor, with board; strictly first-class.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New York

An Ideal Winter Resort.

Finest Winter Hotel in the North.

The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.

Music Daily in Sun Parlors.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.

Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL,

Annex open for Guests December 15.

HOTEL OPENS JANUARY 2D, 1897.

All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address

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N. Y. representative, F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., 20TH ST.—Rev. Francis G. Peabody, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. Children's Christmas service 3:15 P. M. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, rector. Services on Christmas Day. Holy Communion at 11 A. M. All persons cordially invited.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services will be held on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., in the hall, 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts. Preaching by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av., corner 53d St.
Rev. John W. Brown, D. D., Rector.
Christmas Day service.
8 A. M., holy communion.
11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, (by rector,) and holy communion.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOL

TO OBTAIN CHEAPER GAS

THE MOVEMENT NOT TO INVOLVE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

A Popular Demand Through the Board of Aldermen for Dollar Gas Which Will Find Voice in the Legislature.

"The movement in favor of dollar gas," said Chairman Benjamin E. Hall of the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, "has acquired the force of a popular demand."

Members of Mr. Hall's committee have ample reason to know that the sentiment in favor of cheaper gas is growing, not only among the smaller consumers, who are apt to consider the monthly gas bill as a domestic hardship, but among business men. From each class considerable pressure has been brought to bear on the committee, and, while its members will not explicitly forecast its action, it is generally understood that the committee will recommend to the Legislature the passage of a bill to reduce the price. Before finally determining its line of action, however, the committee will consider at length the question of municipal ownership of the gas plants, to which plan Chairman Hall is committed.

The more conservative advocates of cheaper gas object to municipal ownership, claiming that such a proposition would be sure to defeat all efforts to secure legislation for a reduction in price. An advocate of this view referred yesterday to the gas fight in the Legislature of 1885, in which the proposition to reduce the price to $1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet was defeated by a rider providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners empowered to overhaul the gas companies at will.

"The gas companies," said he, "will make the same kind of a fight on municipal ownership, and win it. Many members of the Legislature who approve the passage of a law to reduce the price of gas are opposed to municipal ownership. The gas companies, as I understand it, are not inclined to dispute seriously the proposition that gas can be made and sold at a profit for $1 a thousand cubic feet under the improved methods of manufacture, but that is a very different matter from the surrender of their property and privileges to the city."

Opposed to City Ownership.

Senator Frank D. Pavey said: "I am not an expert on the gas question, and cannot undertake to speak with authority at this time on the proposition to reduce the price. I am inclined, however, to accept Alderman Hall's conclusions relating to the price of gas, and to oppose municipal ownership.

"The safest and best way to regulate gas companies and other public corporations is to limit the term of their franchises, and sell them over again at intervals to the highest bidder, the bidder to succeed also to the property of the company enjoying the franchise, at the proper appraised valuation. The present system of granting franchises is wrong in another respect. As it is now, the price of a franchise goes into the city revenues, and is only indirectly beneficial to the citizen. I am in favor of a law which will provide for the granting of the franchise to the corporation which will provide gas at the least cost to the consumer.

"Franchises should be regulated according to the interests of the citizens they directly affect. If this plan is pursued, the price of gas will naturally adjust itself to changing conditions, growing cheaper as the cost of manufacture decreases, without hardship to the company or the public. There is always the possibility of wronging somebody when the price of a commodity is arbitrarily fixed by law."

Mr. Gledhill's Bill.

District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, who was Alderman Hall's predecessor as Chairman of the Gas Committee, is an outspoken advocate of dollar gas. He said yesterday:

"I am in favor of legislation to reduce the price of gas, along the lines suggested by Assemblyman William H. Gledhill, who is now engaged in drafting a bill to be presented to the Legislature this Winter."

Mr. Gledhill's bill will provide that in cities of a certain population the price of gas shall be $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. It is possible that the Gledhill bill may be approved by the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Its author claims that it has already received the approval of many of his colleagues. He says:

"Dollar gas is just both to the public and the gas companies. I am encouraged to believe that the bill I shall present will become a law early in the session without serious opposition."

The cost of gas in New York, delivered at the consumers' meter, as quoted yesterday by Alderman Hall, is less than 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. John P. Kennedy, who testified, as President of the Mutual Gaslight Company, before the Senate committee of 1885, stated that the cost had decreased, by reason mainly of improved methods of manufacture, from $1.03 in 1874 to 46 cents in 1884. According to figures collected by Alderman Hall, the cost of production is no higher here than in Philadelphia or Richmond, where gas is sold for $1 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The agitation for cheaper gas has not yet prompted advocates of the change to concerted action, though there is some talk of organizing for a fight in the Legislature on the plan of the Gas Consumers' Association of 1885, when John H. Sherwood, Jackson A. Schultz, William H. Webb, Theodore Moss, Henry Cranston, and others went to Albany to advocate a reduction in price.

QUALITY OF NEW YORK GAS.

Its Average Is Higher than That of Gas in Some Other Cities.

Edward G. Love, at 122 Bowery, has for many years been the official chemist employed by the city to test the illuminating gas supplied by the New York companies. He has also investigated from time to time the gas illuminating facilities of other cities. He said yesterday that the gas furnished to consumers in this city for $1.25 per 1,000 feet ranged from 22 to 30 candlepower, with a general average of 26 candlepower. That average is higher than in some other large cities, but it is about the same as the average in Chicago. In Philadelphia, where the cost of illuminating gas is $1 per thousand, the illuminating quality is from 18 to 22 candlepower. In London, the standard candlepower of illuminating gas is 16, and in Paris the average candlepower is about 14. Prices vary in both of those cities.

In this city there are nine different concerns supplying gas for illuminating purposes. Four are independent companies and five are branches of the Consolidated Company. The quality of the gas manufactured differs materially. While the Manhattan branch and the Metropolitan run out gas of about 22 candlepower, the East River Company supplies a gas having 30 candlepower. The first two named companies make a coal gas and the East River Company makes a richer water gas. It is the product of the latter company that brings up the average of the New York gas.

When asked what he thought about the cost of gas for illuminating purposes, Mr. Love said: "A city of the size and population of New York should have illuminating gas for at least $1 a thousand feet on general principles."

Gas Mains Laid in a Year.

A statement by H. P. Wilds, Acting Commissioner of Public Works, sets forth the number of feet of gas mains laid in this city this year. The companies laying the mains are: Equitable Gas Company, 247 feet 6 inches; Consolidated Gas Company, 25,079 feet; Standard Gas Company, 143,250 feet; Mutual Gas Company, 11,534 feet, and East River Gas Company, 113,705 feet.

ASSAULTED THE CAB DRIVERS.

Two Men Attacked by Strikers and One Is Roughly Handled.

The striking cab drivers were able to make two assaults yesterday on non-union men. The more serious assault was made on Jasper Fulton, an actor, who was out of work, and took a job as a driver for the New York Cab Company to enable him to pay his board bill. While he was returning to the stables at 143 West Thirty-first Street at 6 o'clock in the evening he was intercepted by several strikers who called out, "Get off there, you scab."

Fulton refused to obey, and whipped up his horse. The strikers seized the bridle, pulled him off the box, beat and kicked him, and cut his scalp. Then, fearing that the police would hear his cries and come to his assistance, the assailants ran away. Fulton took the cab to the stables and reported the assault.

Another assault took place earlier in the day. James Reed, a new non-union driver, was attacked by three strikers at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street. They pulled him from the cab and pummeled him. Reed fought back as well as he could, and called for the police. He was not much hurt.

John Jacob Astor and Washington E. Connor were two distinguished fares of the company's new drivers. They were known to nearly all the strikers, none of whom undertook to interfere with their drivers.

The company opened its Twelfth Street stables yesterday, and sent out ten cabs, with as many policemen in other cabs. The company will not send out any cabs in the evening until the strike is over.

The strikers have not yet called for the wages due them by the company, although the money has been ready since last Friday. They say that they will wait until the company sends for them, but officers of the company say they will not send for anybody.

The men received their strike benefit yesterday. Delegate Mahr said that each man was paid $14, the same amount that he received as wages. Several of the men said that they received less, but they would not tell how much.

SILK MEN AND TARIFF.

They Find Difficulty in Deciding What They Want.

The Silk Association of America, which has its headquarters at Broadway and Broome Streets, is in a quandary over its proposed recommendations about the tariff law. As an association it is satisfied with the present mixed tariff, so far as it provides for the protection of the American silk industry, but is dissatisfied with the way the tariff is now distributed and levied. What it wants is a specific instead of an ad valorem duty.

The silk trade, perhaps more than any other, is subject to the caprice of fashion, and the styles in favor to-day may be unsalable a year hence. The changes in taste and style necessitate the change in manufactured goods and in valuations. Silk importations are made under fifteen or twenty different classes, such as ribbons, velvets, laces, shawls, crapes, gloves, cravats, hosiery, and handkerchiefs. But each of these classes is sub-divided again into an infinite variety of items according to quality, valuation, mixtures, and other features. Under present conditions, it is difficult to get even two expert silk men to agree on the proper tariff for any one importation.

Secretary Britton Richardson said yesterday that while the subject was one involving many complications and differences of opinion, still all the manufacturers were anxious for some satisfactory settlement of the question and were making progress in that direction through the informal conferences now going on. "It will not be possible," he continued, "to appoint a committee to meet the Congressional committee on Dec. 29 as has been proposed, because the association is not fully agreed on its proposed amendments. Such a committee may be selected early in the coming year. The silk importers are as much interested in our work as we are, and are trying to harmonize their interests with ours, and it is not impossible that a committee from that branch of the trade may support our proposed committee when it goes to Washington."

A RECORD OF SHIPPING.

Statistics Which Will be of Interest to Many Persons.

The volume for 1897 of the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping," which is the twenty-ninth annual issue of this register and classification of shipping, contains full reports and particulars of about 18,000 vessels of all classes and nationalities; rules for the construction and classification of iron, steel, and wooden vessels; rules for the construction and survey of steam machinery and boilers for vessels; provisions for the installation of electric lighting and power apparatus on shipboard, and much other valuable information of special importance to underwriters and all firms or persons interested in shipping.

Besides the usual full information for the benefit of subscribers, in the way of rules for construction, with their accompanying illustrations and tables, all of practical and technical value, the work contains such features as a list and addresses of prominent shipbuilders, dry docks, marine railways, marine machinery and boiler constructors of the United States; lists of vessels whose names have been changed, compound names indexed according to the last name; names and addresses of owners of vessels classed in the Record, all of which is nowhere else so completely classified. This Record of Shipping has been made still more valuable by the addition of about 1,800 vessels navigating on the Great Lakes, which makes it the only book now published containing reports and particulars of all American vessels. The work is indorsed by the important Boards of Underwriters in the United States and is accepted by merchants and underwriters throughout the world as a standard register and classification of shipping. The new Record is published by the American Shipmasters' Association, 37 William Street, New York.

GOOD DAY FOR SLEIGHING.

Many Persons Took Advantage of the Opportunity Yesterday.

The snow was in fine condition for sleighing yesterday, and the roads in the parks and the Boulevards were well filled with sleighing parties. The most popular route seemed to be down the East Drive to McGowan's Pass Tavern, then around the northern end of the Park, and back to Fifty-ninth Street by way of the West Drive. The Riverside Drive was not in popular favor because of the cold wind which swept across the Hudson.

Among those on the road were Fred Dietz, Matthew Riley, Frank Work, Fred T. Steinway, Capt. McDonald, A. Newbold Morris, W. R. Janvier, A. A. Bonner, Frank Ehret, Col. Jacob Ruppert, E. W. Kearney, W. G. Brokaw, Clarence A. Postley, A. Newberger, Frederick Hammond, H. W. Cannon, C. A. Baudouine, Samuel Barker, J. R. Davidson, W. S. Slater, Dr. Dudley, and Fred Gerken.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The programme for the sixth of the series of Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House includes Mme. Litvinne, Mme. Olitzka, Plancon, and Lassalle. Anton Seidl will direct.

—James K. Hackett has been withdrawn from the cast of "The Wife of Willoughby," the play which precedes "The Late Mr. Castello" at the Lyceum Theatre, owing to the severe strain upon his voice caused by appearing in both pieces. Edward J. Morgan takes his place, and L. Fernie assumes Mr. Morgan's rôle in the play.

—"The First Violin" will not be produced by Mr. Mansfield in his present engagement, which closes at the Garden Theatre next week. Mr. Mansfield said last night that the piece was really worth a run, and that he did not think it judicious to have the elaborate scenery and settings that were necessary prepared at this time, considering that his engagement at the Garden Theatre had almost expired. Mrs. May Pierce and her daughter, Alice Pierce, will appear in "King Richard III." to-night.

FIVE DEGREES ABOVE ZERO.

That Was the Temperature in New York Early Yesterday Morning.

When the thermometer at 6 o'clock in the morning recorded 5° above zero, it was the coldest moment for any Dec. 24 since the Weather Bureau began keeping records of the weather vagaries. People who were abroad early yesterday morning shivered and suffered. The snow began to creak under one's footsteps as early as midnight, and windows began their artistic frost work.

As the sun rose yesterday morning, however, there was a decided change in the temperature. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury had climbed up to the 20 mark, but there was little prospect of its rising higher until to-day.

The cold snap appears to be the tail end of the cold wave which has been covering the West and the lake regions for several days, and swooped down here from the vicinity of White River, Canada, where it reveled in delight at 40° below zero. The coldest spot in this neighborhood at 6 o'clock yesterday morning was Albany, where the mercury shrunk down to the notch of 2° below zero. This alone relieved New York of the ignominy of being the coldest spot on earth the day before the merry yuletide. Last year on Dec. 24 the lowest temperature was 30° above zero, or 25° better than yesterday.

The Weather Bureau reports it cold and clear all over the country, but moderating materially in the Northwest. This moderation is likely to continue right on until it makes Manhattan Island more comfortable. The bureau believed in its uncertain way that Christmas Day would be clear, bright, pleasant, and a shade warmer than yesterday. There are no cold waves or storms of any moment in sight anywhere for the time being which are likely to affect New York for several days to come, and no local disturbances are threatened. In other words, Christmas promises to be a pleasant day, and sleighing in the favored parts of the city will be maintained.

THIRTEEN BELOW ZERO.

Cold Night in the Adirondacks—Mercury Low at Other Points.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The mercury dropped to 13° below zero last night, being the lowest point reached here this season.

TROY, Dec. 24.—In this city early this morning the mercury ranged from 8° to 5° below zero. In nearby places the record was from 10° to 15°.

UTICA, Dec. 24.—The mercury in this city this morning was 3° below zero. At Fulton Chain it was 13° below zero. The sleighing here is fine and the air dry and bracing.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 24.—The thermometer registered 10° below zero here early this morning, the coldest of the season so far. The ground is covered with snow, but there is not enough for good sleighing.

Cape Cod Trains Snowbound.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Dec. 24.—The snowstorm which raged furiously in this part of the State Tuesday night and Wednesday did nearly as much damage as the great gale which preceded it.

The train for Hyannis, which left here at 8:11 o'clock Wednesday night, and which was stalled at Bourne for some time, passed through Sandwich about midnight, and reached its destination early this morning.

A Boston freight which passed through here early this morning was stuck and finally derailed about 200 yards above Bourne Station, preventing the trains from the Cape, which were running nearly on schedule time, from getting past that point. A large force of men is employed digging the drift of snow away here, and trains will soon resume.

Below Zero in Westchester.

SING SING, Dec. 24.—The thermometer at 6 o'clock this morning registered 2° below zero at several places in Westchester County. It was one of the coldest mornings of the season.

DR. DEPEW IRRITATED.

A Farmer Who Lost a Cow Wants Him to Attend to Business.

Few men in this bustling, selfish world have a larger stock of good nature than Chauncey M. Depew, and it is seldom that he allows the feathers of his affability to be ruffled. Once in a great while, however, something occurs that causes his genial eyes to emit sparks and his lips to pucker into the form of a big D. Probably nothing could irritate him more quickly than an intimation that his life is one bright, perpetual play spell. Some uninformed persons nurture that idea.

A few days ago Mr. Depew reached his office at 9:15 o'clock A. M., just in time to listen to a statement of grievances from a delegation of commuters on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Road. He heard them patiently, mingled a little oil of tactful concession with their acidity, and dismissed them in good humor. Next he turned his attention to some legal complications brought to his notice by the company's general counsel. After these were disposed of, there came two or three board meetings; then a private conference with W. K. Vanderbilt, and immediately thereafter a hurry call to attend an important business meeting in Wall Street. Two hours of the afternoon were devoted to the consideration of reports from various departments, the settlement of disputes between employes, and the dictation of urgent correspondence.

From time to time callers were admitted and the variety of topics which they brought up were disposed of graciously. Then it was time to go out and attend a bank directors' meeting, and after that there were some bonds to sign, and more callers to entertain. Telephonic messages were communicated to Mr. Depew every few minutes, and in many cases replies of considerable length were necessary. While two stenographers stood at his desk ready to take his dictation, Mr. Depew disposed of the greater part of his mail. Then the chief engineer of the road came in with plans for a change of grade or a straightened curve somewhere up the line, and the President's approval was required before anything could be done.

It was after 5 o'clock before Mr. Depew could find leisure to look over the purely personal mail that Private Secretary Duval had held in reserve. Each letter was scanned attentively and some of them were read two or three times. One was carefully placed in his inside coat pocket unread. That is from my boy Buster, who is at school," he remarked; "I will read it at home."

A few seconds afterward an exclamation of impatience was heard, and it was then that the angry sparks leaped from Mr. Depew's eyes. "Listen to this," he said, and he quoted the following paragraph from an up-country correspondent:

"If Mr. Depew would make fewer funny speeches and go to fewer banquets, perhaps he might be able to attend to business and improve the management of the New York Central Railroad. I had a cow killed by a New York Central engine more than two months and I haven't got my pay for it yet. Please attend to this."

"That is the way it goes," said Mr. Depew, as he summoned a messenger and referred the letter to the claim department. "No matter how hard I work, some people will always cling to the notion that I do nothing but crack jokes and eat fine dinners."

A Carnival of Sports.

The Athletic Committee of the New Jersey Athletic Club that has charge of the carnival of sports to be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 13 has decided to add a scratch one-mile bicycle race to the programme. It is expected that this will draw together all the fast riders in this section of the country. Besides the cycling part of the programme, the athletic events open to all amateurs will be as follows: Sixty-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; one-mile walk, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; pole vault for height, handicap, limit 6 inches; one-mile bicycle race.

LEGAL NOTES.

FALSE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.—A verdict for $10,000 was given to Harry H. E. Kutner, on the trial yesterday before Justice Dugro and a jury, in the Supreme Court, against James C. Fargo, as President of the American Express Company, in plaintiff's suit for alleged malicious arrest and imprisonment. While a clerk employed by the company, in July, 1893, Kutner was arrested on the charge of having stolen a parcel containing a watch and chain consigned to R. McAllister, White Plains. He was indicted, but on the trial in General Sessions was acquitted. The defense was that the arrest was without malice, and made by Central Office detectives after many jewelry packages were missed.

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TITLE TO REALTY.—John Farrell, who had agreed with Mary Noel to buy certain real estate from her, refused to accept the deed that was tendered, mainly upon the ground of the non-filing and confirmation of the referee's report of sale, in an action to foreclose a mortgage which was a lien on the premises before Mrs. Noel got title; through which foreclosure her grantor acquired title to the premises. In Farrell's suit to enforce specific performance, Justice Smyth yesterday gave judgment for the defendant, holding that there is no law requiring such filing, and that a purchaser at such sale, or a subsequent purchaser, "may safely rely upon the recitals contained in the referee's deed, and if objection is made thereto, the burthen of overcoming these recitals by proof rests upon the objector." The Court holds that plaintiff having failed to show any valid excuse for his non-performance of the agreement, is not entitled to compel performance on defendant's part. The property has now largely increased in value.

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LIABILITY OF OWNER OF REALTY FOR ACCIDENTS.—Truman A. Black recovered judgment in the Westchester County Court against Thomas A. Maitland for injuries received in passing out of a store owned by defendant, by breaking through a platform constructed of iron and glass, which formed the approach to the door of the premises from the sidewalk. The Appellate Division in Brooklyn has directed a reversal. Justice Bradley, giving the opinion, holds that as the premises had been occupied by a tenant for some years, and it did not appear that defendant, as landlord, undertook to keep them in repair, and there was no evidence that the platform was not in good condition at the time the tenancy commenced, or that defendant was advised as to its condition prior to the time of the accident, the defendant, as owner, could not be held liable. "Inasmuch as the place in question was no part of the sidewalk," says Justice Bradley, "and was not apparently open to use as such by the public, the owner or occupant was chargeable only for want of reasonable care to give safety to the use of this entrance into and from the building, and the burden was upon the plaintiff to prove the negligence of the defendant in that respect."

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INSURANCE COMPANY ESTOPPED.—A general agent of the Guardian Assurance Company who had authority to indorse consent to change of title, made an oral agreement with E. S. Strait, who had transferred certain property to Emily J. Manchester, together with a fire policy thereon, to go where the latter was kept by a third person, and make the required indorsement, but failed to do so. In a suit by Mrs. Manchester against the company for loss occurring during the time covered by the policy, the Court of Appeals recently held, reversing the judgment of the third department, that plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount of the insurance as damages for breach of such agreemcnt. Judge Martin, who gives the opinion, holds that such a case falls within the principle of the doctrine of equitable estoppel, and the insurance company was precluded from claiming, after the occurrence of a loss under the policy, a forfeiture on the ground of the absence of an indorsement consenting to a change of title, or from insisting that there was a want of consideration for the agreement to make the indorsement, as against the transferee, who had relied upon such agreement.

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A REVOCABLE TRUST.—A judgment was given by Justice Andrews yesterday in favor of Mary Beard for $3,000 in her suit against the Bowery Savings Bank and others. The $3,000 was the amount of a deposit in the bank made in May, 1891, by Ann Flynn, in trust for the plaintiff, who was her niece, Mrs. Flynn, who retained the bankbook, soon afterward became insane, and the book was held by a committee appointed in lunacy proceedings, the interest being collected at intervals and applied for the lunatic's support. Justice Andrews holds that as Mrs. Flynn died before the beneficiary, leaving the trust account open and unexplained, a valid trust was created in favor of the plaintiff, but he refused to hold the decedent's committee liable for the $340 interest collected by them, as up to the time Mrs. Flynn was adjudged a lunatic she had the power to revoke what, at most, was only a contingent, revocable gift, and this power of revocation was a property right to which the committee succeeded.

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SHOULD HAVE GONE TO THE JURY.—A judgment was directed for the defendant on the trial of a suit by Edward Luhrs against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, for damages for an alleged assault by a conductor of one of the company's cars, while plaintiff was a passenger. The plaintiff had testified to the assault, and was corroborated by his niece, while on behalf of the defense, the conductor's denial of any assault was corroborated by several disinterested witnesses. The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, has directed a reversal, holding that the case should have been submitted to the jury. Justice Cullen, who writes the opinion, says the company was liable if such an assault was perpetrated, and under the evidence a clean question of fact was presented, which the jury should have been allowed to pass upon. The defendant's contention that the direction of a verdict was justified because the weight of evidence so preponderated in its favor that the Court would have set aside a verdict for plaintiff, as being against the weight of evidence, was not tenable. "We think," the Court says, "that such preponderance of evidence did not justify the Court in taking the question from the jury, because a verdict against evidence is a verdict without evidence to support it."

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NOT PROTECTED BY PRODUCE EXCHANGE CERTIFICATE.—The third trial of a suit by Carlton & Moffatt for damages because of the inferior quality of a cargo of 55,000 cases of refined petroleum purchased from defendants, which has occupied the attention of Justice Freedman and a jury in the Supreme Court for several days, resulted yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $74,000. The oil was purchased on the Produce Exchange, and consigned to Graham & Co. of Calcutta, after it had been inspected under the rules, and certified to be of the standard quality and test. When the vessel arrived in Calcutta it was found that foreign substances, water and acids in the oil, had corroded the cans, so that the leakage was excessive, and the cargo sold for whom it might concern in Calcutta after rejection by Graham & Co., brought hardly anything. A suit by Graham & Co., on whom Carlton & Moffatt had drawn for the full amount, was settled for about $45,000. On the first trial in this action judgment was directed for the plaintiffs, and on the second, the complaint was dismissed. The main defense was that the acceptance of the oil on the Inspector's certificate issued by the Exchange, protected defendants from liability. The Court of Appeals, when the case was before it, held that a cause of action exists, independently of any question of express warranty, against a manufacturer for latent defect which the buyer cannot reasonably discover, and that the certificate of the Produce Exchange Inspector did not relieve the seller from liability for latent defects arising from imperfections in the process of refining the petroleum.

In the Missing Banker's Safe.

The Sheriff yesterday opened part of the safe in the office of M. H. Barilati, the missing banker, at 50 Mulberry Street, but found no money in it. There were found fourteen money orders of the American Express Company, which he could have filled out to the amount of $50 each, and a lot of passage tickets on various steamship lines. District Attorney Olcott yesterday filed a judgment against Mr. Barilati for $1,500 on a forfeited recognizance as bondsman for John Pavero of 101 Park Street. He went bail in January last.

Fur Lined Coats.

Gentlemen's.

Lined and trimmed Black Genet	$65
Lined and trimmed Black Persian	165
Lined and trimmed Seal	350
Lined Mink, trimmed Beaver	125
Lined Mink, trimmed Otter	125
Lined Mink, trimmed Persian	125
Lined Mink, trimmed Mink	125
Lined Genet, trimmed Seal	125
Lined Black M'rat, trimmed Otter	100
Lined Black M'rat, trimmed Seal	100
Lined Black Genet, trimmed Persian	110
Lined Black Genet, trimmed Beaver	110
Lined Natural M'rat, trimmed Mink	85
Lined Natural M'rat, trimmed Beaver	85
Lined Black M'rat, trimmed Persian	85
Lined Astrachan, trimmed Persian	85

Also a full line of all other kinds, and in all sizes.

The above-mentioned Coats are all made from the Best Kersey Cloth, and are much more double breasted and longer than generally made. They are all of this season's manufacture.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ESTABLISHED A. D., 1820.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

In front of a down-town shop where supplies for florists and gardeners are sold were standing yesterday several large bales of scraggy brown stems, unfamiliar to the majority of the people passing. They were tobacco stems, and they are used by florists in their greenhouses. They are placed on the heating pipes, and the heat brings out the odor of the tobacco, which destroys devastating insects.

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A young woman in Brooklyn is suing an express company for damages for a trunk which was lost while in the company's possession. She is a woman who is engaged in business of some kind, and the amount she asks—the trunk was a small one—is thought to be excessive. In her itemized list of the goods in the trunk she gives, among other things: Underclothes, $50; organdie waist, $40; Gainsborough hat, $20, and other things in proportion.

A Gainsboroubh hat in a bandbox would take up nearly half of the room in a small trunk.

The Old Dominion Line of steamers had a case some years ago, where the company was sued for damages for trunks in a vessel which sank. The plaintiff gave itemized lists of the contents of the trunks and the value of each article. The defendants, in the meantime, had employed divers to bring up the trunks, and the plaintiff had an opportunity to verify the lists.

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He had come down from the country to buy a present for his wife, and he did not care who knew it. In fact, he was apparently more alarmed lest every one in the car of the Sixth Avenue elevated train, in which he was seated, should not know it.

"My wife does not know what I am up to," he said to his companion in tones loud enough to be heard all through that part of the car. "Yesterday was my day to come down to the city, but I couldn't get here. I haven't missed giving her a present since we were married."

It was the man's boots which gave him the opportunity to talk. They were of gray felt, reaching to his knees, over his trousers. They were regular boots, foot and all of the felt, and over them were drawn very heavy rubber shoes, reaching to the ankle, as a shoe ordinarily does. These fastened there with a small buckle. A neighbor in the car was interested in the boots, which he thought had a felt leg and rubber foot. This led to a long explanation of the necessity of wearing such boots in the country, where the snow was still ten and fifteen feet deep; their great warmth and how the countryman had come into the city in a great hurry, and did not have time to change his clothes, though his wife was sure if he did not he would be arrested; how he had driven in a hurry to the station and left his horse to await his return; how he had an hour in which to make his purchase, and the two stores, in one of which he would get it. To all of this the surrounding passengers listened with an intense interest, of which the speaker was consciously aware. The only thing that marred the pleasure of it all was that the neighbor who had led to the disquisition left the car a few stations before the man from the country, and the latter, although he volunteered a few remarks in the form of a soliloquy, was unable to tell what it was he thought of buying for his wife's present.

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The drivers of delivery wagons have hard work during the holiday season. Last Saturday's delivery was so late that with putting things in order it was 4 o'clock Sunday morning before some of the drivers were home. With their late hours they were obliged to be up early to have their goods packed and ready for the first start. Young men are employed usually in these positions, and their pay is from $10 to $14 a week. One firm at Christmas makes each driver a present of $5, and gives the assistants on the the delivery wagons $2.50.

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A snub-nosed little black and white dog, out walking with a pretty young woman yesterday, was decorated in honor of the season with a spray of holly on his collar.

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At a large dinner recently given by women for women at an up-town place noted for such affairs there was a unique feature in the table decorations. At each cover was a calendar. That was not a bad feature if the calendars, which were rather pretty and of a small pocket variety, had been intended as souvenirs. They were intended to remind the guests of something, but not of the dinner. At the back of each calendar was an announcement of printing, engraving, and lithographing done at a certain address, with the query, "Have you seen our new check book?" The dinner was an elaborate affair and entirely private. Business advertising at a social gathering is the worst of bad form. It is hardly to be supposed that any of the ladies connected with the dinner would have consented to have the occasion used for advertising purposes, and if the proprietor of the place has gone into the business he will be apt to find that he is on dangerous ground.

***

A tailor in Brooklyn employs an Italian workman. The man demands good pay, and as he is a good workman, receives it. The other day the tailor paid him $23. A day or two later the man came to him and wished to borrow some money to pay for coal which had been dumped on the sidewalk in front of his house and would be taken away if he could not get the money for it. The tailor demurred, asking what had become of the $23. The Italian told him, giving good account of practically every cent. Two sons, whom the man was supporting at school in Rome, had received $10 for their weekly expenses. That was an important part of the outlay made.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

NEW PORTRAIT AND SKETCH

—IN—

THE NEW YORK TIMES

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

NEXT SUNDAY, DEC. 27.

Half-tone portraits of District Attorney Olcott and Rapid Tansit Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith.

President Cleveland's new home at Princeton. A special article, with four excellent pictures.

A story of Old New York, by Edward Cary.

Harry Payne Whitney's new villa at Newport.

The New York Gymnasium for the Deaf and Dumb, illustrated.

Books and Authors. Yriarti's Venice. Reviewed by Mr. F. W. Halsey. Six half-tone illustrations.

The week at the Theatres, by Mr. E. A. Dithmar. Vignette of Felix Morris, and eleven portraits in half-tone of well-known actors and actresses, members of New York stock companies.

"Gris Lapin," an interesting story from the French. Vignette of Miss Murfree. The Battery in a Storm.

Music. Half-page scene from "Brian Boru." Portraits of Edwards, Reginald De Koven, and Bronislaw Huberman, and an interesting article by Mr. W. J. Henderson, Musical Critic of The New York Times.

The effort to preserve the thirteen Hamilton trees in this city, illustrated.

An illuminated page from Mrs. Browning's poems.

A host of other features, artistic and literary, equally attractive.

The New York Times

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Aquarium will be open to-day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

—Miss Mary Collins will speak to-night at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, on "The Pulpit and the Scaffold."

—The twenty-seventh annual dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of the city will be held at the Hotel Savoy Jan. 6 at 6:30 P. M.

—The seventieth anniversary of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society will be celebrated Monday evening at the West End Synagogue.

—There will be a school conference of all the Good Government Clubs on Dec. 29 at 4 P. M. at the house of Club E, 145 East Eighteenth Street.

—The Rapid Transit Commission held an executive session yesterday, but, Secretary Delafield announced, nothing was done beyond routine business.

—Under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture, W. Sanford Evans will speak at Music Hall Sunday on "The Moral and Spiritual Education of Children."

—William J. Julien, exporter of 35 South William Street, has resigned his membership to the Produce Exchange, and the customary ten days' notice has been bulletined.

—District Attorney Olcott yesterday accepted the resignation of Assistant District Attorney John N. Lewis, to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Olcott said he would announce no appointment before next wek.

—Theodore Hamilton, Secretary of Justice McCarthy, of the City Court, was yesterday presented with a gold locket, with his initials in diamonds, as a Christmas gift from the attachés of the court.

—An election for Second Lieutenant in Troop 1, vice Lieut. Barry, promoted, will be held to-morrow evening at the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The polls will be open an hour, from 8:15 to 9:15.

—A cablegram was received in this city yesterday from Jamaica to the effect that the Norwegian steamer Sama, before reported ashore at the entrance to St. Ann's Bay harbor, had been raised by the Merritt Wrecking Company.

—Walter Valalley, a patrolman of the West Twentieth Street Station, fell down stairs at his home, 559 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured and his condition critical.

—The new Ellis Island ferryboat John G. Carlisle made a trial run about the bay yesterday. Logan Carlisle, Commissioner General Stump, Ellis Island officials, and a few invited guests took the trip in her. She will begin her service to-day, relieving the Arizona.

—The meeting of the special committee of the Board of Transportation appointed to consider the advisability of limiting the height of buildings called for yesterday was adjourned until Wednesday, when Superintendent Constable will give his views on the subject.

—The Young Men's Hebrew Association will hold the second of its series of prize debates to-morrow evening at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street. The subject announced is, "Resolved, That the accumulation of wealth by a few is a serious menace to the existence of the Republic."

—The schooner George E. Dudley, Capt. Wilson, from Norfolk for New Haven, was reported yesterday to be ashore at Shippan Point, Long Island Sound. The Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company's steamers William E. Chapman and Hustler started to her assistance.

—Alfredo Aguayo, the Spanish lawyer who on the night of Dec. 17 shot at Manuel Amaldo, a Cuban, living in the same house, 226 West Fortieth Street, was discharged from custody yesterday by Magistrate Kudlich in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Aguayo pleaded self-defense.

—Michael J. Quigley, twenty-five years old, of 194 Warren Street, Jersey City, while at work in an iron foundry, at 552 West Twenty-third Street yesterday, was struck by a piece of machinery. His left leg was broken and he was injured about the head. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

—George M. Matteson of 210 West Twenty-fourth Street was brought from Buffalo yesterday by detectives to face the charge of robbing the Berger Manufacturing Company of 280 Bowery, for whom he was collector. The specific charge against him is the theft of $1.15, but it is said that he stole nearly $4,000 in all.

—The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received these special donations: John Seely Ward, Jr., $100 for the benefit of applicants to the Cooper Union Labor Bureau and for general purposes; D. O. Mills, $200; John S. Kennedy, $100; a contributor, name withheld, $250; Peter Cooper Golden Wedding Fund, $200.

—Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday, decided that Mrs. Bridget Kenney is entitled to the $3,000 left by her daughter, Agnes Sherwood, who died May 1. Jerome Sykes, Agnes Sherwood's husband, also claimed the money, and the banks where it was deposited, refused to pay until the court decided the question.

—The suit of Peter Dunn, as assignee for A. Koehler & Co., against O. H. P. Belmont for $35 for work done at Mr. Belmont's Newport house was tried in the Third District Court yesterday before Justice Moore. Mr. Belmont said that the work was not properly performed, and that he does not owe the plaintiff anything. Decision was reserved.

—While J. P. Hurley was collecting fares in a crosstown car at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue Wednesday night he caught James Coyle of 259 West Sixty-first Street trying to pick his pocket. He caught him by the sleeve, and Coyle slipped off his coat, jumped from the car, and over the low wall into Central Park, where he was captured by a Park policeman. In his pocket was found $3.15, the amount Hurley said he had lost. In Yorkville Police Court Magistrate Wentworth held him for trial, and ordered Hurley to give him back his coat.

Brooklyn.

—Mayor Wurster has approved the Aldermanic resolution ordering that the public offices be closed on Saturday. The Tax Office only will be opened, as it cannot be closed without violation of law.

—Holiday rules will be observed at the navy yard to-day. The work shop will be closed, and as many sailors and marines as can be spared will be given their liberty until to-morrow morning. Those who remain will be given a special Christmas dinner.

—The annual report of Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn for 1896 shows that the death rate for Brooklyn during the past two years has not exceeded 20.5 per 1,000, in an estimated population of 1,125,000. The number of deaths in the last eleven months was 20,855.

—Benjamin Goldstein,

Friday
December 25-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MERRY TIDE OF CHRISTMAS

HEARTY THE CHEER WITH TRUE WINTER WEATHER.

Holiday Shopping Became an Entertainment for Great Crowds—Railroad Traffic Very Heavy—Feasts Provided To-day for Thousands.

With glistening cheeks and tingling ears New Yorkers will wish each other a merry Christmas to-day, and there will be a more seasonable cordiality in the salutation than for many years. The crisp, bracing atmosphere, the glistening snow, the musical jingle of the sleigh bells, and the dancing sunbeam's kaleidoscopic pranks have all combined to put this frost-tinted town in the merriest kind of Christmas humor.

It may surprise Santa Claus to find a white Christmas in New York this year, but he certainly will feel more comfortable in his fur cap and coat than he usually does during his Yuletide visits in this climate.

With the coming of the snow Christmas shopping seemed to gain fresh impetus, and the shopkeepers, who were beginning to complain of neglect, found themselves hard pressed to serve the crowds of buyers that burst in upon them. The crunch, crunch, crunch of hundreds of thousands of feet on the snow-packed streets has all this week been incessant, from morn until a very late and frosty eve, and the spirit of old-fashioned Christmas has become thoroughly aroused.

In these days of great department stores, with their vast expanse of floor room, their artistic drapings, their elaborate holiday features, and their modern mechanical appliances for facilitating traffic, Christmas shopping has developed into a most interesting entertainment. There were indications yesterday that almost everybody in this town and vicinity was bent on enjoying this entertainment.

The streets in the shopping districts were crowded throughout the day and evening. Most of the big stores were filled from the ground floor up with eager but good-natured humanity, and Christmas buying was uncommonly brisk. Stimulated by the general feeling of joyousness, many persons who had convinced themselves that they had no money to spend for holiday gifts opened their pocketbooks and joined in the innumerable procession of parcel carriers. With the exception of the unfortunates in destitute circumstances, few persons went to their homes last night without one or more parcels under their arms. Most of the up-town stores were obliged yesterday and last evening to employ all the extra help that was available.

As usual at Christmas time, the express companies, the Post Office, and the District Telegraph offices have been crowded with business. All branch offices of the express companies have had a double force of men at work for the past few days, but yesterday it was found to be impossible to receipt for packages fast enough to satisfy the impatient customers. The offices were kept open until late last night, and arrangements have been made by all of the express companies to make prompt deliveries to-day.

Uncle Sam's Holiday Post.

At the General Post Office the statement was made that the amount of Christmas matter handled, although large, was not equal to the business of former years. Two things were particularly noticeable. One was the falling off in the number of Christmas cards sent through the mail, and the other was the pronounced increase in the number of special delivery letters and packages. Up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the number of special deliveries for the day, within the district of the general office, aggregated 650. The daily average is about 200. Nearly all of the incoming mails were from four to five hours late yesterday, thereby causing a great deal of extra trouble to the Post Office authorities. At some of the up-town west side sub-stations the sale of postage stamps has been much larger within the past few days than ever before at this season.

Probably no class of bread-winners have been more directly affected by the hurry and bustle of this festival period than the District Telegraph messengers. The large reserve force of boys engaged for this occasion was needed yesterday to take care of the enormously increased business. Calls were incessant at the main office during the day, and some of the branch offices clamored frequently, but ineffectually, for more help.

In this joyous season of the holly and mistletoe the railroads invariably find themselves overrun with passenger traffic on the day and night before Christmas, and this season's experience did not differ from the seasons that have gone before, except that on the Long Island Railroad more parties than usual went out along the line of that road to help burn the Yule log in the country homes of wealthy New Yorkers. All day yesterday the waiting rooms in the Grand Central Station were crowded with men, women, and children, intent on spending their Christmas with relatives and friends out of town. Extra cars were attached to nearly every train, especially on the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Harlem Roads. The Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the Lackawanna Roads each sent out a succession of heavily loaded trains, and the North River ferryboats were crowded both ways every hour during the day and evening.

The influx of out-of-town people on shopping excursions has been very large all this week. Recent extensions of their delivery systems by the large New York stores have had the effect of bringing shoppers into the city from more remote points than heretofore.

One pleasant feature of this white Christmas is especially worthy of notice, and that is the unusual abundance of spruce, pine, holly, and mistletoe. The excellent sleighing in the surrounding country has apparently facilitated the gathering and transportation of these evergreens, and the consequence is that most New Yorkers have been able to get them of better quality and at less cost than has been customary. The display of Christmas greens, especially the red-berried holly, was particularly lavish in Sixth Avenue, Broadway, and the Bowery, yesterday.

CHRISTMAS DAY EVENTS.

Various Entertainments in This City and Also in Brooklyn.

The annual dinner to the newsboys, given by William M. Fliess, will take place at the Brace Memorial Lodging House.

The Children's Aid Society will continue the festivities begun yesterday at twenty-two of the industrial schools throughout the city. The managers have also arranged for dinners at six lodging houses. Festivals in evening schools are also included in the society's programme.

Christmas will be celebrated at the Five Points House of Industry by tree dressing and a dinner to the children and a number of families selected from the neighborhood.

At each of the schools of the American Female Guardian Society a dinner will be given.

St. George's Church will dine 200 poor people between the hours of 1 and 3 this afternoon, in Memorial Hall, Sixteenth Street.

Dinner will be served from 11 to 3 to 500 people at the McAuley Mission, 316 Water Street.

Manhattan East Side Mission, East Twenty-sixth Street, will give a dinner to homeless men this afternoon.

The Hungarian Literary Society will distribute 100 cloaks and 100 suits to needy Hungarians.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will provide work for unemployed men on the snow-removing force.

Flowers will be distributed in the hospitals, asylums, and almshouses by the New York Flower Mission.

The House Committee of St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Avenue, will give an entertainment at 4 o'clock.

The Salvation Army will decorate a large Christmas tree, 50 feet high, which has been placed in the auditorium at 122 West Fourteenth Street. The decorations will consist of hundreds of pairs of shoes and stockings, and these will be turned over to shoeless little ones during the night. Mrs. Booth-Tucker, assisted by Brigadier George French and Mrs. French and other officers, will preside and have the Salvationists' Santa Claus on hand to present the children with the various articles. The proceedings will commence at 7 P. M. A brass band will be in attendance.

Food will be given to 500 men and women by Ensign and Mrs. Cowen at the Salvation Army garrison, Broadway and Forty-seventh Street.

There will be entertainments and dinners to the children of the Negro Orphan Asylum, the Juvenile Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Catholic Protectory, and other institutions.

DISPLAYS IN THE MARKET.

Tempting Lot of Fruits and Other Things for Buyers.

All kinds of Winter fruits, poultry, and game that New Yorkers delight in at Christmas time were in rich and tempting display in the markets yesterday, and purchasers crowded the stores and the stalls in Washington Market, especially in the afternoon and evening.

The wholesale merchants got through with the bulk of the Christmas trade Wednesday. The demand for fruits, especially oranges, was excellent; better than it was last year. A member of the firm of A. F. Young & Co. said that there was a regular run on choice and fine, sweet oranges, and large quantities of inferior oranges that, however, had a very good appearance were taken by the cheap trade. Many of such oranges came from California, where they were cut long before they had a chance of getting ripe. They gained in color on the way and looked very tempting, but they were sour. These California oranges sold very well on account of their color and general tempting appearance, but it is doubtful whether California oranges will bring good prices after the holidays, when they do begin to ripen. They fetched $3.25 to $3.50 per box of 150 to 175.

Florida oranges are quite scarce, and fancy ones sold at high prices, bringing $4 to $4.50 per box. Russets fetched $2.50 to $3.25 per box; mandarines, $5 to $7 per box, and tangerines, $10 to $12 per box. Jamaica oranges are exceptionally good this year, and many of them are said to be fully as good as Floridas.

Apples that Sold Well.

Of the apples that sold well are Kings, Spitzenburgs, Northern Spys, and Baldwins. Although prices of apples have been quite low this year, choice, fine-looking table apples sold easily at good prices, realizing $2.50 per barrel. This was the highest price fetched, and other qualities ranged down to 60 cents per barrel.

Cranberries were quite plentiful in the markets, and were within the reach of all classes. The crop of cranberries was quite large this year, and the large crop of apples forced down the prices, and has kept them down. The finest qualities of dark cranberries, which in other years sold at $10 and $12 per barrel, have this week been selling at $6 per barrel of 100 quarts.

There is a very fine supply of Florida pineapples. The pineapple raising in Florida is steadily increasing, the qualities are said to be superior to the Cuban pineapples, and in a few years Florida will be able to supply all the pines that are needed here.

Of other fruits, there was a fair inquiry for fine Catawba and Concord grapes, but prices are not much higher than they were a month or six weeks ago. In the up-town stores there were beautiful large golden grape fruit, but the demand was not large.

A feature of the fruit trade this Christmas is that the demand has been much better in the manufacturing cities and towns than it has been in this city, and inference drawn by the merchants is that there has been a boom in trade.

Trade in poultry was not larger than it was last Christmas. Receipts have been nearly 5,000 packages larger than last Christmas week, and though considerable stock has been left over, wholesalers do not feel much concerned, as the weather is bright and cold, and stock will keep. Fine plump turkeys sold at from 13 to 14 cents per pound, wholesale rates, and other qualities ranged down to 8 cents per pound. People did not seem to care much for fowls and chickens for Christmas, and comparatively few were sold, but there was a very fair trade in geese and ducks, that are largely bought by Germans.

There are plenty of quail and rabbits, also grouse and partridges, but comparatively few people are indulging in game just now. Fine plump canvas wild ducks sold yesterday at $3.50 per pair, and choice red-head ducks at $2.50 per pair, while inferior canvas fetched only 75 cents to $1 per pair, and poor red-heads only 50 cents per pair.

BUSINESS MEN FROLIC.

Some Holiday Fun-Making at the Produce Exchange.

When Henry A. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange, passed the "wicket" yesterday he was seized and conducted to the wheat pit amid tumultuous cheering and horn tooting. Mr. McCord was placed in the centre of the pit.

After "the boys" had executed a war dance around him in a din that was deafening, Herbert H. Knox made an address of eulogy, replete with oratorical periods and florid excursions into the classics, and ended in presenting the President with a huge cigar covered with gold foil. It cost $1, and 100 members subscribed 1 cent each to purchase it.

Mr. McCord put it in his vest pocket. He is embarrassed, and says that perhaps it would be best not to smoke it, as "the boys" are not above practical jokes. Even should he decide on devoting an hour or two to sampling the weed, an arrangement to hold it while being puffed would have to be rigged.

President McCord was nevertheless in excellent humor over the happening, and beamed on "the boys" when they asked if they could have a little Christmas fun, with the Exchange floor as a playground. "Flour and doughballs barred?" he asked. A response in the affirmative was given querulously, as if the demand was disappointing.

"I asked that," said Mr. McCord, "because I wear a silk hat, and flour and doughballs love such a shining mark. What are you going to have fun with?"

"This," said a "boy," who had managed in some marvelous way to hide an immense football. "Then go ahead," was Mr. McCord's acquiescence.

"The boys" went ahead promptly and had a glorious frolic. There was no scientific play or organized handling of the ball. Many attempts to kick it into the visitors' gallery were successful, and when this amusement staled the aim of the rollickers was to kick it unexpectedly into groups of staid onlookers and rejoice in their scurrying and occasional loss of hats or footing. Finally the fun was too enjoyable to witness, and all hands took part in the scramble, which lasted until after the gong sounded for closing.

The members of the Exchange contributed $1,180 for Christmas gratuities to the eighty employes. Up to last evening the collections on the Exchange for Hospital Sunday amounted to $1,800.

At the Stock Exchange all attempts to introduce implements of horse play were frustrated, but there was some lively practical joking and hat kicking at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stand. Everything was, however, taken in excellent humor. The Christmas gratuity fund was distributed. It amounted to $4,000.

There was a little mild exuberance at the Consolidated Exchange. The gratuities amounted to $1,500 for seventy-five employes.

MADE THE CHILDREN HAPPY.

Pupils of Industrial School No. 6 Have a Celebration.

Three hundred and twenty children gathered in the Turn Verein Hall, 15 East Third Street, yesterday morning to celebrate the arrival of Christmas, and to receive gifts in keeping with the merry season. The children were the pupils of Industrial School No. 6.

Each girl wore a new dress and each boy a pair of new trousers, which were only part of the gifts each had received. In their fresh, clean clothing, and with their bright faces, all sitting and singing in the schoolroom, which was flooded by sunlight and whitened by the glare from the snow-covered roofs, they made a perfect picture of happiness and contentment.

The store of presents was the result, mostly, of the labors of Miss L. F. Reed, one of the committee in charge. The new dresses and trousers were bought with money given by Miss Helen Gould and Howard Gould, who gave $1,000 to the Industrial Schools of the city. To each girl was given a big box of candy and a large doll, beautifully dressed in the latest style, and with eyes that opened and shut. The boys, besides clothing, received toys and candy. All got presents, also, from a Christmas tree.

After singing little Christmas songs and reciting little Christmas rhymes and jingles, Santa Claus appeared in his traditional costume of white fur and beard, and talked to the children about Christmas and his intended visit to their homes at night.

In the exercises the National colors were saluted by the entire school. The children had bought the flag with their own money. Each contributed a cent toward its purchase.

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson made a short talk to the children, and Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's private secretary, also spoke to them for a few minutes.

The committee in charge included Mrs. J. W. Howe, Chairman; Mrs. T. D. Howell, Mrs. Merrill, Miss Howell, and Miss L. F. Reed. Dinners were sent out by the committee to twenty-three families in the neighborhood. Miss E. A. Brotherton is Principal of the school.

IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Dinner to be Furnished by the City—Gifts for the Children.

The celebration of Christmas by the inmates of New York public institutions will consist principally of a dinner furnished by the city, supplemented by gifts from friends and from private sources of charity.

For the dinner the Department of Correction has purchased 4,195 pounds of chicken, 558 pounds of turkey, 1,200 pounds of pork, 11 barrels of onions, 6 barrels of apples, and proportionate quantities of cranberries and other accompaniments.

The Department of Charities has purchased 7,012 pounds of chicken, 2,269 pounds of turkey, and 2,400 pounds of pork for the 7,000 people in its charge. This will be distributed among Bellevue, Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals, and the institutions on Blackwell's Island and Randall's Island. Dinner in all the institutions named in both departments will be served at 12 o'clock.

Presents for the inmates are not so numerous this year, according to the authorities, as usual, though the sum total given by friends and by charitable organizations is of course considerable. A favorite present to prisoners is a pillow and a pair of woolen blankets. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul will contribute a truckload of clothing, underwear, shoes, stockings, and gloves. The Charitable Aid organization will send four loads of toys to the children on Randall's Island. The daughter of Commissioner Wright has dressed 300 dolls which she will present to the children.

The A. B. C. Society's Feast.

The A. B. C. society, (Anti-Basement Circle,) a philanthropic organization composed of a number of young society men and women, whose object is to better the condition of the poor, especially the sick poor who dwell in damp and dismal basements, gave a Christmas tree festival at the headquarters of the society, at 450 West Forty-fifth Street, last evening, to a large number of poor boys and girls. A musical entertainment was provided, and addresses were made by some of the officers of the circle, and the presents were distributed after the little ones had regaled themselves with refreshments and feasted their eyes on the tree's splendors. The members of the A. B. C. Society are Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, President; J. G. Phelps Stokes, Vice President; Miss May Palmer, Secretary; the Misses Barnes, Miss Helen Stokes, Miss Edith Hall, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Una Soley, Miss Agnes Whitney, the Misses Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Miss Mabel Drake, Stockton Colt, Montgomery Hare, G. Beekman Hoppin, Alexander M. Hadden, A. J. Cumnock, H. W. Bull, F. B. Harrison, and John E. Hammond.

West Side Fruit Mission.

The West Side Fruit and Flower Mission concluded a busy week in the distribution of fruit, jellies, nourishing delicacies, clothing, toys, Christmas gifts, and evergreens to the poor and sick people in the lower west side tenements last evening. Boxes and barrels of provisions and other articles of necessity were given away under the direction of the Secretary, Mrs. William L. Elseffer. The mission was organized last Fall, and though a new one, has done excellent work among the poor and in the neighboring hospitals. The officers of the mission are Miss Rosalie Doremus, President; Mrs. P. J. Searing, Vice President; Mrs. H. Leroy Cox, Treasurer, and Mrs. Elseffer, Secretary and Superintendent. The rooms, at 305 West Thirtieth Street, will be open every afternoon and evening during the Winter. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer or Secretary.

Christmas in Brooklyn.

Presents will be given to the inmates of all Brooklyn hospitals.

A dinner of turkey and chicken is to be furnished at the jail by Sheriff William J. Buttling. Warden Hayes will provide the prisoners at Kings County Penitentiary with a special dinner also.

The State of New York will give presents to the inmates of the State Insane Asylums at St. John's Park and Flatbush.

Arrangements for a dinner to several hundred children have been made at the Brooklyn Day Nursery.

Visitors to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Young Men's Catholic Legion will be supplied with food by the varous organizations.

Hungarian Society's Gifts.

At 93 St. Mark's Place the First Hungarian Literary Society made 194 children's hearts glad last evening with gifts of clothing, underwear, shoes, and caps. The Austrian Consul, Francis Stockinger, took there a big bundle of clothing and congratulated the society upon its success. Mr. Cugor, Secretary of the society, also addressed the children. After the distribution dancing and refreshments followed, and to each child was given a box of sweetmeats. The funds for this distribution are derived from an annual Peasant ball, given on Dec. 31 of each year by the east side Hungarian societies.

Gifts for Brooklyn Children.

The third Christmas entertainment, dinner, and gift distribution of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society took place at the industrial school, 139 Van Brunt Street, yesterday morning. Several hundred children were present.

INFANTS IN CITY'S CARE

ALLEGED CASES OF NEGLECT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Grand Jury to Take Up the Work Although the Death Rate Has Been Decreasing—What Dr. Meeker Has Reported.

The better care taken of infants in the city institutions has perceptibly decreased the mortality there, but the Grand Jury is going to make an investigation into certain charges of alleged neglect and ill-treatment on the part of nurses and other employes.

During the year 1894 1,183 children were treated in the institutions, and of this number 578 died, about 48 per cent. In 1895 1,216 were treated, and 511 died, or 42 per cent., and during the present year, up to Dec. 19, 1,179 children were treated, and 460 died, about 39 per cent. This shows a steady decrease. The decrease this year would have been still larger, but there was an almost unprecedented large number of cases of marasmus during November, and that somewhat raised the death rate.

The investigation which the Grand Jury will make will be in the case of a child of Adolf Kobetsch, who complained that the death of his thirteen months' old son was caused by neglect and ill treatment, on Randall's Island, and that Christine J. Supple, head nurse in the hospital, had beaten the child and had let him fall on the floor, by which he was much bruised. Pending the investigation Nurse Supple was suspended from duty. The child died sixty days after leaving the hospital, but the father declares that the death was caused by ill treatment and neglect while in the hospital.

About ten days ago the Commissioners of Public Charities received a communication from the Grand Jury through the District Attorney's office asking what had been done in the Kobetsch affair, and President Croft replied that the department had the testimony of one of the witnesses and was waiting for the investigation by the Grand Jury.

In anticipation of the investigation of the Grand Jury, President Croft asked Dr. Meeker, who succeeded Dr. Brechenholz as house physician, for a report. Dr. Meeker said in his report that during the outbreak of the measles in 1895 it was remarked by the nurses that when a child was sent to the Quarantine Hospital—a part of the hospital set apart for contagious diseases—that was the end of it. About 80 per cent. of the children afflicted with measles died. And about the same proportion of those who were attacked with diptheritic croup also died.

Dr. Meeker ascribed the numerous cases of bronchitis and pneumonia among the children to the bad ventilation of the hospital wards. When Dr. Tucker was appointed chief of the hospital medical staff and assumed full supervision of the nurses he ordered the windows to be closed on the weather side of the building with the exception of one window that was allowed to be open one inch to prevent cross currents of air.

When Dr. Tucker was first shown over the island by the Commissioners it happened to be a bleak day. In the infant hospital the doors and windows were wide open, and it was so cold in the wards that the Commissioners and physicians had to keep their heads covered and their overcoats on. On Oct. 1, when Dr. Tucker took charge, he found forty cases of bronchitis and twelve of pneumonia. In consequence of his close attention to the ventilation there were now only two cases of bronchitis and six of pneumonia.

Dr. Meeker said that the clothing of the children suffering from contagious diseases used to be piled up in the hospital laundry with the clothes of the others, and that would naturally tend to nullify the effect of quarantining.

Another case which the Grand Jury may investigate is that of a fire which started last Winter in the quarantine hospital. It is charged that a nurse stuck a candle in the woodwork of a child's crib, and that the nurse, and also the mother of the child, fell asleep and the candle kept burning until it set fire to the crib, and the child died from the effects of the burns. Superintendent Dunphy, in his report to the Commissioners, said that the fire had been caused by an alcohol lamp upsetting, and that no one had been injured.

MR. BUTLER'S MANY FRIENDS.

A Bowl and Salver to Mark His Fifty Years at the Bar.

To William Allen Butler of the law firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, was presented Tuesday, with a silver flower bowl and salver, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar. This occurred July 9, 1846, and in celebration of that event a dinner was tendered to him on July 9 last at the Lawyers' Club, which was attended by a large number of the most prominent members of the New York bar.

At that dinner it was decided to give Mr. Butler some permanent memento of the esteem of his associates. The bowl and salver are of silver, richly ornamented. The panels of the salver are ornamented with the monogram "W. A. B.," and the dates "July 9, 1846, July 9, 1896." In the centre of the salver is an appropriate presentation inscription. To a complimentary letter, to go with the gift, are attached the names, among others, of Simon Sterne, Joseph Larocque, Walter H. Law, Adrian H. Joline, Wilhelmus Mynderse, John Notman, T. E. Stillman, H. M. Alexander, Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, James C. Carter, Noah Davis, John Bigelow, B. F. Tracy, Herbert B. Turner, Robert D. Benedict, F. P. Olcott, Charles H. Marshall, Henry W. Calhoun, Thomas H. Hubbard, and Almon Goodwin.

The City Prison Appropriation.

Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction, speaking yesterday of the discrepancy recently alleged in the census report of the City Prison and the appropriation asked for 1897, said his bookkeeper had made a report explaining the matter. The increase in the number of inmates was calculated from a comparison of the census of 1895 and that of 1896. The first was supposed to show, according to instructions, the total number of inmates, including both prisoners and officials, and the census of 1896 showed the same thing. On the increase thus shown the estimated increase of 10 per cent. for 1897 was based. Even at that, the report says, the appropriation asked for was too small, owing to the increase in the price of provisions. "Instead of expending all of our appropriation for 1896 we will turn back to the General Fund $34,000," said Commissioner Wright, "and I think, in view of that fact, the Controller's disparaging criticisms of my management and his interrogations concerning my private affairs are certainly unwarranted."

Presents for Convicts.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 24.—A large number of Christmas boxes arrived at Sing Sing Prison to-day. Among the prisoners who were remembered were John Y. McKane, Lyman S. Weeks, Col. Hays, and "Biff" Ellison. This will be the last Christmas that Ellison will pass in Sing Sing. The 1,200 convicts in the prison will be provided with a special Christmas dinner, and each convict will be given two cigars. Services will be held in the Catholic and Protestant chapels to-morrow morning.

RENO ELEVATOR TRIAL.

Section Put Up at the Bridge and Said to Work Well.

An experimental length of the proposed Reno elevator to save intending passengers by the bridge trains the trouble of climbing the long flights of stairs, was tried yesterday afternoon at the New York end of the bridge. It starts about 100 feet from the Park Row curb, to the right of the last but one ticket-chopping box on the street level, and in appearance is an inclined passage, with a grooved floor and a double handrail.

It is about 13 feet long and 2 feet wide. When it is working nothing is seen in motion but the grooved floor and the handrail. The angle is about twenty-five degrees, not sufficient to inconvenience any one standing on it.

It was intended that the employes of the bridge should do the testing, but as soon as it became known that the long-talked-of "inclined elevator" was on view a curious crowd collected and announced its right to assist. Several were gratified. Among those who tested it were Chief Engineer Martin of the bridge force and Clarence A. Henriques of the Board of Trustees. Both expressed themselves as satisfied with the result of the experiment, and J. W. Reno, the inventor of the system, who superintended the test, said that it left nothing to be desired, and that the completion of the entire system will be hurried at once. He explained the mode of travel by saying that it is merely a reversal of the old treadmill. The power is applied by machinery, and those who stand upon the tread are carried up. The system was illustrated at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES when Mr. Reno made application to the Bridge Trustees for permission to erect it.

Passengers stand on the incline in single file and are carried along and up as the flooring moves. The steel treads form an endless mat that assures firm footing. "The passenger," said Mr. Reno, "stands upon a corrugated iron mat and stays there until he is left on the comb-shaped iron grating on the top platform. The grating is so fitted that nothing can catch, and no accident is possible. The handrail is a chain of steel links run by sprocket wheels and thickly covered with rubber. It moves uniformly with the endless footpath.

The experiment was conducted with the same electric current that was operating the bridge cars. Only a little increased current will be necessary to work the machinery when the entire system is in order. The capacity of the inclined elevator is put at 3,000 passengers an hour. The elevator was on exhibition at Coney Island last Summer, and it is said carried 75,000 passengers without an accident.

TO TRY CAPTAIN CHAPMAN.

Chief Conlin Will Investigate that Episode at Sherry's.

Chief of Police Conlin decided yesterday to prefer charges against Capt. Chapman for his action in interrupting Herbert B. Seely and his guests while at dinner at Sherry's Saturday, and has invited all of those present at the dinner to help him.

He says in his letter asking them to attend the formal investigation into the matter to be held to-morrow morning:

"There has been placed in my hands a statement of Herbert Seely, detailing the occurrences at the dinner given by him to his brother at Sherry's on the night of the 19th inst., particularly in reference to Police Captain Chapman's action on that occasion. I propose to make charges against Capt. Chapman, and wish to make the case against him as strong as possible in order to justify my action. The invariable procedure in cases of this character is to personally interview the witnesses of the matters complained of. I therefore request you as one of those present upon the occasion in question to call at Police Headquarters on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M."

Mr. Sherry wrote to the Police Commissioners complaining of Capt. Chapman and asked that his letter be received as a formal complaint. Commissioner Parker decided that either Mr. Sherry or Mr. Seely must make affidavits to the fatcs they allege against the Captain before a formal complaint can be entertained. Both of them have been invited to attend the hearing set for to-morrow morning.

RECORDER GOFF ANGRY.

He Threatens to Punish a Lawyer Who Disregarded His Order.

When Bridget Gibbons was arraigned before Recorder Goff a few weeks ago to plead to an indictment for assault, she said she was too poor to hire a lawyer, and the Recorder assigned H. Digby Johnson to look after her interests. When the case was called for trial before Justice Cowing, in Part III. of General Sessions, Wednesday, Hugh Coleman declared that Mrs. Gibbons had retained him as counsel. Justice Cowing refused to hear the case, and ordered that it be taken before Recorder Goff.

It was called yesterday, and Mr. Johnson said that Mr. Coleman had pushed himself into the case, and Mr. Coleman replied that the woman wanted him to defend her, and that he knew no law to prevent his doing so.

"Don't you?" inquired the Recorder. "Well, I do. You have been guilty of a gross impropriety that verges closely on contempt of court, and if you are not quiet I will dispose of the matter right here."

Mr. Coleman tried several times to explain, but the Recorder declined to hear him, and said that he would have the matter presented to the Grand Jury.

ACCEPTED A DIAMOND RING.

Amos Evans, a Lawyer, Calls Attention to a Warden's Present.

Amos Evans, a lawyer, who was junior counsel for Warden Fallon of the Tombs in the proceedings which resulted in his reinstatement as Night Warden, has called the attention of the District Attorney's office to the fact that Day Warden Vandecarr has accepted a Christmas gift of a diamond ring, valued at $125, from his subordinates. He requests that the matter be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. Warden Fallon received no present.

Mr. Vandecarr says that the gift was not solicited, and he sees no reason why it should not have been accepted. He says the action of Mr. Evans is malicious, and is due to the fact that he does not have the business with Tombs prisoners which he formerly had.

Mr. Fallon says that he had nothing to do with the step taken by Mr. Evans, and knew of the present only by talk about the prison.

Kept Alive to be Tried.

John Smith, forty-five years old, of 220 East Sixty-fourth Street, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Nov. 10, having cut his throat with suicidal intent, was yesterday discharged. When Smith was first brought to Bellevue, the surgeons found that his wind pipe was completely severed. They placed him in a tent which was air-tight, in the prison ward, and by means of an alcoholic lamp kept a proper temperature and moisture, and thus saved his life. He breathed and was fed through a silver tube, and for several weeks his recovery was doubtful. He left Bellevue yesterday a well man, and will be arraigned in court on a charge of attempted suicide.

CELEBRATING CHRIST'S BIRTH.

Christian Convocation at the Gospel Tabernacle Opened Yesterday.

The sessions of the Christian Convocation in commemoration of the nineteen hundredth anniversary of our Saviour's birth began yesterday at the Gospel Tabernacle, Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. In explanation of the assertion that this is the nineteen hundredth anniversary of Christ's birth, the fact is recalled that the so-called "Aera Dionysius" began four years too late, and that the year of our calendar A. D. 1 should have been A. D. 5.

The convocation will meet three times daily for ten days, at 9:30 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7:15 P. M., ending Sunday, Jan. 3. The weekday sessions will be held in the Gospel Tabernacle, and the Sunday sessions at the American Theatre. "To this gathering," says the call, "in which no name will be known as the centre of attraction save Jesus only, all disciples who love His name, trust in His blood, own His authority, honor His spirit and wait for His coming are cordially invited."

Among those who are expected to address the convention are Dr. A. T. Pierson, Dr. James H. Brookes of St. Louis, Dr. D. M. Stearns of Philadelphia, Drs. Gray, Chapell, and Cameron of Boston, Dr. Scofield of Northfield, Dr. Nathaniel West, Prof. Stifler of Crozier Theological Seminary, Prof. Moorhead of Xenia, Ohio; President Blanchard of Wheaton, Ill.; William Studd of China, Drs. Woelfkin and Dixon of Brooklyn, Judge Lowe, Messrs. Merritt, Funk, and Wilson of New York, Rev. F. W. Farr, Messrs. Olssen, Reid, McGuire, and other missionaries, Rev. A. B. Simpson, and many others.

The meetings yesterday were well attended, and the earnest devotion of those present indicated that the hope of the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson will be realized, "that the conference will be marked by a spirit of prayer such as has not been known for many years, and may prove the beginning of a great awakening."

The services for Christmas Day include prayer and praise for the Advent, and addresses upon "The Christ of Old Testament Prophecy and of Old Testament Faith," in the morning. In the afternoon, "Christ's Birth as an Event" and "The Incarnation in Its Spiritual Bearings" will be discussed, in the evening the theme will be "Christ as the Christian's Centre."

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHRISTMAS

The Boys of No. 69 Entertain Their Friends.

The boys of Grammar School No. 69 gave an entertainment yesterday in celebration of the closing of the school for the Christmas holidays. Principal Andrew J. Whiteside presided, while his first assistant, H. C. Boehme, acted as master of ceremonies. On the speakers' platform sat Dr. M. J. Elgas, Assistant Superintendent of Schools; Dr. W. K. Simpson, Mrs. I. J. Goodfriend, and Mrs. A. D. Jenkins. All of them contributed to the programme. Mrs. Jenkins sang "Bright Star of Love," to the violin obligato of her son, who is a pupil of the school. Mrs. Goodfriend recited "Dickens in Camp," and Dr. Elgas and Dr. Simpson made brief addresses. Perhaps the most successful portion of the entertainment was the aid given by the girls' department of the school. Misses Sadie and Gertrude Betz played a duet on the piano and Miss Olive Flammers had to respond twice to encores for a selection on the violin.

With the exception of an "extemporaneous talk" by Sidney S. Meyers, a former pupil, the programme was made up of songs, recitations, glees, musical selections on piano, violin, and mandolin, and part singing by members of the school. Among the performers were Masters Fouard, Osborne, Conried, Mack, Jones, Martin, Klopstock, M. Davis, R. Loening, A. Haaker, P. Goldstein, Harold Elgas, I. Martin, R. Bertine, L. Fonlon, W. Testara, G. Jarrett, J. Sayles, F. Salter, C. Oberndorf, F. Echeverria, G. Niner, C. Lewis, P. Brophy, S. Kraus, and J. Schwartz.

PALMER AND WILSON FREE.

Their Scheme for Defrauding Pawnbrokers Was Not Larceny.

When George Wilson and John Palmer were arrested last week, accused of swindling pawnbrokers by pledging with them plated watches and chains specially "doctored," to stand the tests for solid gold, they admitted pledging the goods, but declared that they had committed no crime. The Justices in Special Sessions yesterday, after all the evidence against them had been presented, decided that no crime was proved, and discharged them from custody.

The detectives who arrested the men said that they had made thousands of dollars by their scheme. They had learned that pawnbrokers almost invariably test watches on the inside rims and chains on the swivels and bars. The plated goods that the men offered for pledge were of solid gold at those points, and they obtained loans of $20 on goods worth less than $6.

The witnesses against them yesterday would not swear that they represented the goods as solid gold, and testified that each pawnbroker depended on his own tests and his own judgment. Counsel for the accused contended that no larceny could be proved under those circumstances, and the Court agreed with him.

E. Mortimer Pine Explains.

E. Mortimer Pine, banker and broker, at 44 and 46 Broadway, sends the following letter to this office with the request that it be published in order that he may be "placed in a proper light before the eyes of the public":

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The article in your issue of to-day of Stadelman against Pine for a poker debt claim would naturally convey the idea to the public that I had repudiated a debt of honor.

The refusal of Judge O'Gorman to listen to my testimony made it impossible for me to establish the fact that I had not only liquidated the debt in question, but that Mr. Stadelman owed me a balance of $26.50. I had witnesses in court to prove that I had paid out the sum of $208.50 for Mr. Stadelman since the game in question, which left Mr. Stadelman in my debt. He was the one who repudiated a debt of honor, and not I. I have a voucher to show that I paid out for Mr. Stadelman for his share of a loss sustained in a game of poker at the Holland Club two or three nights after the debt of $182 in poker chips was contracted. I also paid out in cash for Mr. Stadelman, at his own home, in a poker game, the sum of $8.50, leaving a net balance of $26.50 due me.

I defy any one to say that I ever repudiated a debt of any kind, let alone a debt of honor. As the article in question places me in a very bad light in the eyes of the public, I sincerely hope that you will give space enough for this in your next issue, and oblige Yours very truly,

E. MORTIMER PINE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1896.

The affidavit of Mr. Pine, sworn to before Jacob Lorsch, notary public, is appended to the letter.

English Syndicate's Purchase.

The Carter Medicine Company, proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills, has sold its business to an English syndicate. It is understood that the price paid was $2,000,000, and that Brent Good, President of the company, has been retained as General Manager for the new company at a salary of $50,000 a year.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co's
Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.

Special Holiday Brew

On Draught at all Customer's.

Bottled at the Brewery
and delivered direct to Families.

Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

EXPERT WITNESSES COSTLY

ONE EMPLOYED IN THE BARBERI CASE RECEIVED $10,000.

Facts Brought Out at the Meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Allowances for District Attorney, Coroner, and Register.

When the District Attorney's budget came up yesterday before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an interesting discussion took place. The extravagant amounts charged for expert testimony and the cost incurred in other ways were touched upon.

On application of Mr. Olcott, the deficiency contingent fund of the District Attorney's office was increased to $8,500, the $2,000 thus added to be taken out of the office salaries.

The order given by Recorder Goff some time ago that all indictments should be kept in the custody of the Clerk of General Sessions has obliged the District Attorney to furnish his office with certified copies of all indictments. Chief Clerk Carroll charges at the rate of 8 cents a folio for certifying them, and he has a bill against the city for $3,400. There is also an item of $4,500 for stenographers' fees incurred through the new system of certifying the copies.

The District Attorney thought there ought to be some way of preventing the incurring of such fees, but the Corporation Counsel told him that the only thing to do was to get legislation on the subject, or perhaps induce the Recorder to rescind his order as to the custody of the indictments.

"I regard the action of the Recorder," said Controller Fitch, "as equivalent to presenting the Chief Clerk with a large amount of the city's money." Corporation Counsel Scott agreed with Mr. Fitch. But he added that there was no remedy outside of legislation. The Controller and Corporation Counsel agreed that the custodian of indictments should be the District Attorney.

Mr. Olcott brought up the subject of contingent expenses. "In the Barberi trial," he said, "the cost of one expert witness is $10,000. I am shocked at this."

"You will get used to it," exclaimed the Controller, who added: "In the Fleming trial on witness,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 10th, 1896.

To the Holders of

Union Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust Notes:

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a letter received by him inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Notes.

After a full discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Committee the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable; that this Committee are proceeding with all possible dispatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying the outstanding notes and retaining any equity in the securities for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the noteholders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

The Committee reaffirm the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the noteholders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the Collateral Trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until date of payment.

In making this statement the Committee desire to add that while, of course, they would personally welcome any plan satisfactory to all concerned which might result in relieving them from the responsibility and labor of their trust, they must, while those duties continue, proceed with the liquidation of the trust, as their discretion shall dictate, under the absolute powers conferred upon them and as they deem most likely to yield the best possible results.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD KING,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
} Of Committee under Trust Indenture of Union Pacific Railway Company, dated September 4, 1891.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
} Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

Final Notice.
REORGANIZATION
of the
ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Second Mortgage Income Bonds, and Capital Stock of the ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned committee, having purchased the property of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company under foreclosure, subject to confirmation by the Court, give notice that the above securities will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement and plan up to and including January 5, 1897, only on payment of the following penalties:

5 per cent. penalty on First Mortgage Bonds, 1 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds, 50 cents on each share of stock.

In addition to the above penalties, holders of Stock and Second Mortgage Income Bonds, who wish to deposit their securities, will be required to pay their assessments as provided in the plan, in full at the time of deposit.

New York, December 23, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
} Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

T. E. Ward & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON.
CENTRAL BRANCH:
359 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UPTOWN BRANCH:
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for daily letter and circular.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market stagnant. Call money nominal.

No sign of activity appeared anywhere in what was yesterday by courtesy called a stock market. A few stocks fluctuated somewhat, but hardly a single transaction took place worthy of a full minute's consideration.

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Even Sugar Trust speculation did not aggregate 10,000 shares, though even then it was about twice as extensive as that in any other stock on the list.

***

Long Island Railroad and Consolidated Gas still dip downward, the former as a mystery along with bad earnings, and the latter reflecting apprehensions as to new competition or adverse legislation. Each of these stocks went down yesterday three points; and in both cases the declines seemed to have to do with the selling of long stock.

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Indeed, as a matter of fact, the bear party seems suddenly to have abandoned all its aggressiveness, and the selling of short stock is no longer the market's chief feature.

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The dividend on Rubber common shares incited some trading in that stock, but the price made close to the opening of business was the best of the day, the bulk of transactions being within a small fractional range.

***

Government bonds were very dull and practically unchanged. There was a sale of $9,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Tobacco scrip	1	Met. Traction	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Pullman Car	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
General Electric	⅝	Western Union	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Consolidated Gas	.3	N. J. Central	½
Long Island	.3	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1½
St. Paul 1st, I. & D. Ext.	2¼	Third Av. 1st	1½
St. P. 1st, I. & M. Division	2¼	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, r.	1½
St. Paul con. 7s	2	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1⅝

BONDS DECLINED.

Brooklyn W. & W. 5s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $95,068,314; balances, $5,061,780; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $789,496.

Money on call in London 3½@3¾ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull and steady. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1⅛, to 96; St. Paul, ¾, to 75½; Reading, ⅜, to 13; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 49; Atchison, ⅛, to 13¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 56⅜, and Erie first prefered, ⅛, to 34½. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 94⅜. Erie sold at 15⅛. British consols for money were unchanged at 110 13-16, and 1-16 lower for the account, at 111.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,413,364 in the week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 52.88 per cent., is now 48.39 per cent., against a decline from 60.09 per cent. to 58.83 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 42½c, and exchange on London at 25f 22½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 261,000f gold and an increase of 2,049,000f silver.

Says The London World: "No changes of importance have take place in the American railway market, but as business has been confined within narrow lines, quotations have almost generally eased off to a slight extent. There seems to be rather more disposition to operate in Wall Street, but neither in London nor on the Continent do speculators show much interest in the market. The traffic returns are not encouraging, but money is cheap in the United States, and in most respects the position is now fairly settled—being, in fact, characterized by something like stable equilibrium.

"No decided alteration in the 'Yankee' market can be, we think, expected for some time to come, although the ultimate tendency may be upward. For the time being investors will do well to confine their attention to bond issues, especially, perhaps, those possessing an element of reasonable speculation. Canadian railway securities have declined, Grand Trunks showing most weakness. Any rally in the latter soon 'fizzles' out, which is not surprising in view of their merits—or rather, perhaps, we should say, their lack of intrinsic value.

"The full text of Mr. Little's report upon the Baltimore and Ohio, although bad enough, it is not quite so dark as we feared."

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@65⅝. Sales of 41,000 ounces at 65⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅜@51⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 479,033.20 ounces of silver bullion, against which 479 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 469 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$51,038,118
Imports for same period	79,809,555
Net imports	$28,771,437
Net exports to date, 1895	69,613,475
Net exports to date, 1894	74,020,256
Net exports to date, 1893	10,702,942

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .07, 500 Comstock at .06, 1,000 Isabella at .40, and 500 Pharmacist at .14.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,865,790, against $1,596,813 last week and $2,422,915 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,777,843, against $1,726,599 last week and $2,313,042 in the same week of last year.

AT CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The local bank failures have not resulted in as great a demoralization in financial circles as might have been expected. The business community has been dealt a blow, but it is not disposed to consider it a very serious one.

Business men and financiers are not discouraged by the failures. They look upon them as only temporary, and the results of bad management. While it may be a shock to public confidence, and a serious matter to some small concerns, the majority of bankers do not think the catastrophe will have any lasting effect.

In all quarters it is pointed out that with reviving business and trade activity, a small matter like the failure of a National bank and of one or two dependent concerns, will be soon forgotten. And it is not thought that these recent failures will operate to any extent against a business revival.

In the opinion of the local financial world, there will be no more failures of consequence. The worst appears to be over. The Clearing House banks are satisfied that they can meet whatever demands are made upon them, and not a few conservative bankers believe that in the end the disasters of Tuesday and Wednesday will have beneficial effects both on the money market and on bank officials.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 24.—The closing of the State Bank of Minnesota here, and the resultant suspensions of the Union Stock Yards Bank, the South St. Paul Bank, and the Bank of West Superior have given a great set-back to business.

The Bank of Minnesota has always been considered a stanch, sound, conservative institution, with the best of resources, and the wisest of managements. Business men are appalled at the disaster and fearful of the consequences.

The other local banks express themselves as confident, and say they have plenty of money to meet all demands. They point out that since the election money has been pouring in, and there has been little demand to take it out again. They report good balances in Eastern banks against which they can draw, and say they will stand together in case of any difficulty.

The failures have naturally brought about a tight local money market, but that is not dangerous. The majority of mercantile and industrial concerns have very little paper out and are not at all likely to be put in financial straits.

However, the shock given to business will be felt locally for some time. The disaster coming at this time has nipped budding confidence, and thrown cold water on many hopes.

IRON TRADE HOPES.

The always conservative Engineering and Mining Journal will devote much more attention this week than usual to its review of the iron trade's current condition. It will say:

Pools—pools—pools—this has been the sum and substance of the talk of the iron market this week. The steel pool held a protracted meeting in New York in the early part of the week, which was covered with profound secrecy. That is, nothing concerning the meeting was given out for publication, but from all accounts which could be obtained the conference was of a very unsatisfactory kind. The Bellaire Steel Company, which is accused of being a factor in the recent break-up, was not represented, and the meeting seems to have dissolved itself into a sort of general squabble, the position being Carnegie against the field. Nothing was concluded, and the meeting ended with an adjournment to Philadelphia, and there with a reference of the whole matter to the Executive Committee. A dispatch from Pittsburg says that the matter has been settled and that the pool is to be reconstituted on the allotment basis with a minimum price to be fixed. The dispatch is not as definite as it might be, however, and a satisfactory statement is yet to be made. Even if the agreement has been definitely settled, the allotments still remain to be worked out, and we all know how many pools have gone to pieces on that very point.

Meantime there is another difficulty in the way. Buyers of billets have not been slow to see their opportunity, and during the two weeks of the break in the pool have been busy making contracts for material at the best prices they could get. How good these have been will be seen when we say that there is authority for asserting that a large quantity of billets has been contracted for on the basis of $15 per ton at mill, or from $17 to $17.50 per ton for Eastern and tidewater delivery. It is impossible to say just how much steel is covered by the contracts made, but there is good authority for putting it at considerably over 300,000 tons, and probably 350,000 tons would not be over the fact. Not all of this, of course, has been taken on the fifteen dollar basis, but all of it has been placed at figures well dead below anything which a reconstituted pool is likely to agree on. Of course, a pool price will have very little effect until these large contracts have been worked off.

The announcement of the price of $25 per ton at mill for steel rails, standard sections, for 1897 delivery, is confirmed. Railroad men, however, do not seem to be very grateful for the concession accorded them, and a good many say that in view of the low prices of raw materials, $22 would have been nearer the mark. Girder rails will be the same price for standard sections, that is, up to seven inches. The rail pool, wise in its generation, has settled all its difficulties very quietly, and sems to be on as stable a basis as ever.

The beam pool also seems to have gotten itself into satisfactory shape, and the probability is that prices will be fairly maintained throughout the present season. This is rather important, in view of the quantity of structural work which is coming forward in all parts of the country.

Considerable amusement has been caused in the iron market by a certain prominent New York evening paper which in a lengthy editorial takes the pains to make an elaborate comparison, extending over a number of years, between the prices of new rails at mill and of old iron and steel rails. The point of this the learned editor expresses in the following quotation: "Unfortunately for the railroad companies, they do not now have any considerable portion of old iron rails, but are over-burdened with old steel rails, for which the price has been, during last year, not far from $10 per ton. On this basis the excess of the new material over the old $18 per ton, and the ratio 180 per cent. If the manufacturers could in the years from 1888 to 1891 convert old iron into new steel for something like $7, they ought surely, by this time to have found a way of converting old steel into new for a great deal less than $18." The point to this will be quite evident to those manufacturers who have been in the habit of making their steel out of old iron rails. If the learned editor would give us the benefit of his new method the trade would be correspondingly grateful.

Quotable of pools trade cannot be said to be in a flourishing position. The buying which we have mentioned has been altogether spasmodic and abnormal, and has been induced by the chance of attaining extremely low prices—so low that they would pay for the risk of carrying the material. We all hope for better things in 1897 but unfortunately we cannot feel too confident just now.

The local market is in a somewhat curious condition, the excitement over the steel pool and other troubles having to some extent overcome the dullness which generally precedes the holidays, and having also counteracted partly the effect of the financial depression following the Cuban idiocy of the Senate. Several of our local and Eastern concerns which use steel billets have made contracts for a considerable part of their 1897 supply, and therefore feel in a position to be independent of the pool, whatever happens. The fact that a good many foundries in this district have postponed to this late day the closing of their contracts for next year has also helped business, since there has been considerable buying of pig iron, as noted below. All this purchasing, however, has not helped to sustain prices, and there is no doubt that a good many contracts will be made at points below quotation, dealers being unwilling to let a good customer go and not feeling confident enough of the future to be stiff over prices. Altogether, the year closes with the market in a rather unsatisfactory position, and everbody is hoping against hope for a better opening in January.

No contracts have yet been given out for the expected street railroad work. It is certain now that the Metropolitan Traction Company will be in the market for a considerable amount of rails and of other material, probably for underground electric conduits. The Third Avenue Company will also want the material for its King's Bridge extension, and for the rebuilding of the Boulevard line, and considerable work will be done north of the Harlem River on the new trolley lines there. Local concerns hope to get a fair share of this work.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Co. will say:

The falure of two important banks the second in size of business at Chicago, and the oldest at St. Paul, with some others dependent on them, closes not favorably a month which promised to end with only moderate commercial disasters. It does not lessen the effect of these failures that one was caused by enormous loans in aid of an electric railway and other concerns, and that the other appears to have resulted from heavy ventures in unsalable real estate. Since several thousand business men and depositors are for the time embarrassed as much as the speculators that caused the trouble, the break-down is the reverse of hopeful at present, although it comes when money markets are well supplied and when no serious effect in business is to be apprehended. Other important events of the week are the failure of the billet and rail pools to find a basis for agreement, and the somewhat general discharge of hands or reduction of wages in the shoe manufacture. The holiday trade has been fair, but generally in articles of medium grade.

The reports of earnings are not cheering, and the aggregate for December thus far has been 4.5 per cent. less than last year and 11.4 per cent. less than in 1892, the Granger and other Western roads showing most decrease. Eastbound tonnage from Chicago, 193,853, against 247,245 last year, indicates a growing decrease.

The closing of shops and discharge of hands in the shoe business, especially at Lynn, has been plainly foreshadowed by the weekly report, showing for some time past scarcely any new orders received. Jobbers claim that they cannot get the advanced prices demanded, manufacturers claim that they cannot make shoes with present prices of leather and wages for labor unless they receive even more than the advances asked, and the workingmen quite generally claim that this is only a pretext to secure reduction of wages. Leather does not yield much, though one or two minor grades are a little lower. Hides are stronger at Chicago, and tanners are confident that prices of leather will be held. In the cotton manufacture there is further decline in some staple goods, and takings by Northern spinners are disappointingly light. Print cloths accumulate and do not advance. Raw cotton comes forward just as it did in other years when official and other stories of injury ended in great crops. Sales of wool are restricted by the general conviction that prices asked by interior holders cannot be realized, and there is considerable disposition to unload speculative purchases at sea-board markets. Most manufacturers have more wool than they have orders, and others meet as yet no satisfactory demand for goods.

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Bradstreet's will say:

The arrival of the holidays, the close of the year, and the period of annual stocktaking have further checked the volume of wholesale business. Only filling-in orders are being received, and trade is slow.

The moderate trade revival which followed the last Presidential election has been disappointing, in that, aside from the Christmas demand, business has been more unsatisfactory for a month past than at a corresponding period in many years. The confidence with which merchants and manufactures have been looking forward to the arrival of the delayed trade revival early in February next is less pronounced than it was, while the prospect for legislation next Spring and Summer looking to tariff revision, and Congressional anxiety to take charge of affairs abroad, is more than likely to put off a permanent revival in business here until next Fall.

Manufacturers of wool have not opened heavy-weight samples yet, and are not inclined to buy raw materials, except to complete orders in hand. Some Massachusetts mills have booked fair Spring orders, but the industry in Rhode Island does not appear to be so well situated, and two large mills expect to shut down soon.

There are 327 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, 32 less than last week, and 11 more than in the corresponding week a year ago.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,111,702 bushels, against 3,524,000 bushels last week, 3,457,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,814,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,036,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 2,917,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1892. Exports of Indian corn this week hold up well, the total amounting to 3,179,000 bushels, as compared with 2,814,000 bushels last week, 1,839,000 bushels in the week one year ago, and with very much smaller totals in like weeks in three preceding years.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The following are the latest bid prices for bank shares on the Stock Exchange:

America	315	Mechanics'	180
Am. Exchange	171½	Merch'ts & Traders'	130
Broadway	225	Mercantile	170
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	132
Central National	125	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	295	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	New Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Columbia	175	Ninth National	110
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	130	Pacific	175
Corn Exchange	280	Park	255
East River	120	Phenix	105
Fifth Avenue	2800	Republic	145
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Second National	171
Fourth National	175	Seaboard National	425
Gallatin National	390	Seventh National	100
German-American	108	Shoe & Leather	90
Germania	315	State of New York	108
Greenwich	165	Third National	100
Hanover	315	Tradesmen's	93
Imp. & Traders'	530	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Manhattan	205	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	215		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	42	45
American Typefounders' Company	30	35
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106½	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12½
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	103
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	199
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Bryn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	174	175½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106½	107½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	76
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Central & South American Telegraph	118½	120½
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Georgia R. R. consols 5s	88	90
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	67	1
Columbus Gas	67	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	161	164
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	..	20
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	72	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	16
Consolidated Ice pf.	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	104
‡Cramp's Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	98	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	160	168
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112½	..
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	190	200
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	68	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	113½	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	31	33
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 6s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	52	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	103
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	66	70
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
‡Iron Steamboat	2	5
‡Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	4
Kings County Traction	41	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
*Lorillard Company pf.	100	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	104	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	68	78
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	40	47
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	58	62
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	53	56
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	86	89
Mutual Gas Company of New York	..	235
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	40	42
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	43	46
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	60
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	16	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	102½	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	197	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	325
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	95	97
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	30	40
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	83	88
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	193	..
South Carolina State 4½s	108	109½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	57
Standard Gas	..	83
Standard Gas pf.	105	109
†Standard Gas 1st	100	111
*Standard Oil Trust	250½	252
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	92	47
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	42	47
Third Avenue Railroad	160½	162
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	42
Trow Directory pf.	..	34
Union Ferry stock	60½	62½
*Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	84	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	72½
‡Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	155	157½
Western Gas Company	93	95
‡Western Gas Company bonds	89	91
Worcester Traction	18½	20
Worcester Traction pf.	93	95
Worthington Pump pf.	75	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The Astor Place Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The East River National Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The Chatham National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The quarterly statement of the Tradesmen's National Bank will be found in another column.

—The National Bank of Commerce has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The National Broadway Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The Central National Bank of the City of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The Seaboard National Bank will pay the coupons due Jan. 1 on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—The Mercantile Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 2. Transfer books will close Dec. 26 and reopen Jan. 2.

—The Canada Southern Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books will close Dec. 31 and reopen Jan. 18.

—The United States Rubber Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Feb. 15. Books close Jan. 27 and reopen Feb. 16.

—The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, due Jan. 1, will be paid at maturity at the Continental Trust Company.

—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company announces that the coupons due Jan. 1 on the Birmingham Division bonds will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank.

—The Dry Dock Savings Institution has declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31 on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 18.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 21st, 1896.
91st Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest at the rate of 3½% per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, DEC. 14, 1896.
A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of Five Dollars and upward and not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least Three Months, on the first day of January next, and will be payable on or after Monday, January 18, 1897, in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.
Dividends not called for will be credited to each account, and be entitled to future dividends the same as a deposit.
By order of the Trustees.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1896, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1897.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, Dec. 22, 1896.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY COR. CANAL ST.
73RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 18th** on all sums of $5 and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st,** 1896, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 9th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

**GREENW

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.
ALBANY, December 19, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York, for the sale to the Trustee of 400 First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same.

In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the Terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to draw bonds BY LOT AT PAR.

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York," and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d of January, 1897. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, December 22, 1896.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

Holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds may insure against redemption by lot in January next, and have blank forms of application sent to them by applying to
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 17th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,778,908.69
Overdrafts	299.34
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	57,600.00
Due from other National banks	230,381.00
Due from State and private banks and bankers	44,831.62
Furniture and fixtures	17,458.42
Other real estate and mortgages	16,995.00
Checks and other cash items	37,803.73
Exchanges for Clearing House	101,648.14
Bills of other banks	3,413.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	168.74
Specie	214,282.54
Legal tender notes	175,640.00
U. S. certificates of deposits for legal tender notes	270,000.00
Five per cent. of circulation	9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,162.50
Total	$3,160,652.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$750,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided profits	36,481.52
National bank notes outstanding	169,000.00
Dividends unpaid	818.80
Individual deposits subject to check	1,454,679.93
Demand certificates of deposit	356.04
Certified checks	3,372.25
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,574.29
Due to other National banks	555,404.75
Due to State banks and bankers	138,365.14
Total	$3,160,652.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of December, 1896.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES D. DOCTOR, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Ctf. filed in New York County.
THOS. B. KENT,
JULIUS KAUFMANN, } Directors.
D. H. BATES,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVAL Station, Key West, Fla.—December 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Naval Station, Key West, Fla.," to be opened January 5, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon January 5, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., 1,500 tons of anthracite coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., or to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects and to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., NOV. 25, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 10 A. M., DECEMBER 26, 1896, and then opened, for constructing double set of N. C. Officers' Quarters, U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids. Information furnished here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for N. C. O. Quarters," and addressed Major W. S. Patten, Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON L. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 25, 1896.—Proposals for construction of brush and stone jetty in harbor of Cape Charles City, Va., will be received until noon, December 28, 1896, and then opened. Information furnished on application. WM. F. SMITH, U. S. Agent.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 2, 1896.—Proposals for building gun and mortar batteries at Key West, Fla., will be received until 2 P. M., Dec. 28, 1896, and then publicly opened. For information apply to W. H. H. BENYAURD, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA., December 22, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging at Horn Island Pass., Miss., will be received here until 12 M. January 22, 1897. Information furnished on application to WILLIAM T. ROSSELL, Major, Engr'rs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ZOLLIKOFER, OTTO HOFMANN Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO HOFMANN Y ZOLLIKOFER, late of the City of Ponce, Island of Puerto Rico, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. PEDRO J. SALICHUP, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Adm'r c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-lawfmF

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 24, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	111	20	American Express	111	111	111	111	.....
11⅝	11⅞	500	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	.....
110	110⅛	7,594	American Sugar Refs.	110	110⅝	110	110⅛	+ ½
100	101¼	120	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
78½	78¾	1,815	American Tobacco	79	79¼	78⅝	78½	+ ¼
...	...	11,000	Am. Tobacco, scrip	73	73	73	73	+1
13½	13⅝	260	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	13½	...	13½	13½	+ ¼
22	22¼	426	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
15	16	300	Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ½
10¾	11	200	Bay State Gas	11	11	11	11	.....
19	19½	205	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
45½	46½	340	Canada Southern	46¼	46½	46	46	.....
15⅞	16⅛	150	Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16	16	16	.....
70⅝	70⅞	5,777	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	70⅝	70⅞	70½	70⅝	+ ⅝
72¼	72⅜	704	Chicago Gas	72½	73	72¼	72¼	— ¼
73⅛	73¼	6,560	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅞	73¼	72¾	73⅛	+ ⅝
130	132	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130⅝	131¼	130⅝	131½	.....
102	102¼	115	Chicago & Northw	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
66	68¼	1,710	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67⅝	68¼	65⅝	66	+ ⅝
140½	141½	2,910	Consolidated Gas Co.	144	144	139½	141	—3
121	121½	812	Delaware & Hudson	119	121	119	121	+1½
31¼	31⅞	2,480	General Electric	31⅜	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
91	93	10	Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	.....
24¼	24⅝	300	Laclede Gas	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
68	89½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
153¼	154	100	Lake Shore	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	+ ⅛
29	30	430	Long Island	42	42	42	42	—3
47⅜	48	2,210	Louisville & Nashville	47⅜	48	47⅜	47⅞	+ ½
87⅜	87⅝	2,515	Manhattan Con	87⅞	88¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
108	109	100	Metropolitan Traction	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1¼
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1	1	1	1	.....
12¼	13¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
27	27½	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
19½	20	1	Missouri Pacific	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
99⅝	100⅜	754	New Jersey Central	100	100⅜	99⅛	99¼	— ⅛
94½	95	584	New York Central	93	93½	92⅞	93½	+ ⅝
8½	9	25	N. Y., Sus. & West	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
4½	4⅝	100	North American	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	.....
13⅜	13⅝	202	Nor. Pac., V. ctfs	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
31½	32	152	Nor. Pac. pf., V. ctfs.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	11	50	Ontario Mining	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	.....
14⅞	14⅝	150	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
14	24	15	Or. R. & Nav.	14	14	14	14	.....
23½	24	210	Pacific Mail	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
22⅜	25⅜	5,610	P. & R., all in. pd.	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ¾
12¼	13½	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis	13	13	12½	12½	.....
151	153	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	151½	151½	151½	151½	+1½
34	35	15	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	.....
9	10¼	610	Standard R. & T.	10	10	10	10	.....
14	15	250	Southern Pacific	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
9	9½	10	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
26¼	26⅝	900	Southern Railway pf.	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
24½	25½	250	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	.....
9⅛	9⅜	550	Union Pacific	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
61⅜	61⅝	400	U. S. Leather pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
25	25½	2,650	United States Rubber	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+1¼
6	77	615	U. S. R. pf., ex div.	77⅜	77⅜	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	6½	200	Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	15½	1,120	Wabash pf.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
97	100	10	Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	.....
82¼	82½	983	Western Union Tel.	82¼	82⅞	82¼	82½	+ ½
6⅜	6⅞	1,760	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6½	7	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Sales		57,587						

Silver.

65⅜	65⅝	41,000	Bullion certificates	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 1,000 116½
Am Spirits M C 6s 1,000 73; 2,000 74
At, T & S F gen 4s 5,000 78⅝; 500 79⅛
Adjustment 4s 15,000 41¼; 10,000 41½; 5,000 41¼; 15,000 41⅛
Beech Creek 1st 10,000s20F 105½; 2,000 105½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 7,000 117
Brooklyn City 1st 5,000 114⅝
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s 1,000 77¾
B'lyn W & W Co 5s 2,000 99½
Buff, N Y & E 1st 1,000 77⅞
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000 105½
Bur, C R & N 1st 5,000 105
Cent of N J gen 5s 3,000 118
Cent Pac 6s 1898 8,000 103
Ches & O gen 4½s 6,000 O 72¼; 1,000 72
Ches & O R & A Div 1st cons 4s 1,000 98¼
Chic & Northw Regist'd gold 7s 1,000 115
Chic, R I & P ext 5s 1,000 104⅝; 5,000 104
Cleve & Cant 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000 75
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 4,000 87; 11,000 86¾
Duluth & Man 1st Trust Co certfs 2,000 82½
East T, V & Ga cons gold 5s 7,000 107
Erie gen lien 3-4s 10,000 63¾; 20,000 63½; 5,000 63⅞
Ill Cent 4s 1952, reg 1,000 100
Int & Gt N 2d mtge 1,000 71
Kan Pac 6s 1896 6,000 110
Lac Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 23,000 93
L E & W 1st 5s 2,000 117½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 1,000c 116½
Louis & Nash, Pensa'la div 6s 5,000 106
Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s 6,000 79⅝
Lo & Nash cons 1,000 105
Metro Elev 1st 5,000 119⅛
Metro Elev 2d 7,000 104⅝
Mexican Int 1st 4s 6,000 71⅜; 7,000 71½
Mil, L S & West 1st 20,000 131
Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 7,000 114
Iowa & D 7s 1,000s20F 128¼
Iowa & D ext 5,000 132; 5,000 133
Iowa & Minn Div 7,000 128¼
Southwestern Div 5,000 117
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 15,000s20F 96¼; 2,000 96¼; 10,000 96⅜
Mil & St Paul cons 10,000 132
Minn & St L con 5s 4,000 99
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000 80¾
Mo, K & Tex 2d 5,000 58
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 500c 67½
Nash, C. & St L con 10,000 100; 8,000 99⅞
N Y, B & M Bch 1st con 5s 10,000 102½
N Y Cent 1st Coup 3,000 120
N Y Cent & H Ext 4s 10,000 101⅛
Nor Pac Ry pr lien 4s 1,000 85⅝; 1,000 85
North Pac 1st 6s 7,000 115⅞; 2,000 116; 3,000 115½
North Pac cons 5s Trust Co certfs, assented 41,000 52½
North Pac gen lien 3s, when issued 2,000 50⅜
Ohio Southern 1st 3,000 93⅜; 2,000 93⅝
Ore R & Nav 1st 20,000 112⅞; 15,000 112⅜; 5,000 112¼; 25,000s20F 112¼; 5,000 112¼; 25,000s20F 112¾
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 20,000 103½
Ore R & Nav 4s 5,000 79⅝; 7,000 80
Ore Short L 6s, Trust Co certfs 1,000 110; 8,000 110½
Phila & Read 2d pref in Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 10,000 33; 5,000 33¼; 5,000 33
Phila & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs assented 2,000 80⅞
Pitts, C & St L 4½s, Series C 2,000 106
Pitts & West 1st 5,000 75
Rio G Western 1st 7,000 75
St L & Iron M 5s 7,000 74
St L & S F G M 5s 4,000 98⅛
St L & S F 2d, Class B 2,000 112
San An & Ar P 4s 2,000 56¼
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 105
Southn Ry 1st 5s 10,000 90¾; 3,000 90½
Standard R & T 6s 4,000 72; 1,000 72⅞
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birm Div 1st 1,000 88
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 85⅝; 2,000 85¾; 2,000 86
Tex & Pac 2d inc 3,000 20¼; 1,000 20
Third Av 1st 5s 5,000 123
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Co certfs 10,000 60½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 7,000 100
Union Pac 1st '98, Trust Co certfs, ex mat'd coups 50,000 103
Union Pac Gold 6s, Col Trust notes 4,000 100¼
Utah South'n G M Trust Co certfs 2,000 62¾
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 105⅜
Det & Chi Ext 2,000 98; 2,000 98½
West Shore gtd 4s 1,000 107; 1,000 106½; 1,000 107

Total sales $769,000.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	.95	95¼	Col., H. V. & Tol. 17	17¾	
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110¼	C., H. V. & T. pf. 52	57	
4s, c., 1925	119½	120	Consol Coal	34	40
4s, c., 1907	111	111½	Denver & Rio G.	11½	12¾
4s, r., 1925	119¼	120	Del., Lack. & W.	150½	153
5s, r., 1904	113¼	114	Den. & R. G. pf.	41¾	42½
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	Des M. & F. D.	8	9
Currency 6s, 1897	99½	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
Currency, 6s, 1898	102¾	..	D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	10
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	100	102
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Erie	14⅜	15
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	64½	65½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Ev. & T. H.	27	32
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	41	45
Adams Express	148	150	General Elec.	118	123
Alb. & Sus	170	..	Homestake	35	39
Alt. & T. H.	55	60	Ill. Steel Co.	41	43
Am Coal	125	135	Iowa Central	7¼	7¾
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	12	13	Joliet & Chi.	150	..
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	32	..	Joliet & Chi.	150	..
Am. Grass Twine	30	..	Kan. & Mich.	5½	8
Am. Soda Fount	5	8	Keokuk & Des M.	2	3
Am. Soda Fount pf.	25	35	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Am. Tin Plate	24	26	Keokuk & W.	30	40
Am. Tin Plate pf.	75	80	Lacledo G. pf.	75	80
Am. Tobacco pf.	101½	102	Lake Erie & W.	15½	18½
Ann Arbor	104	106	Lake Erie & W. pf.	70	75
Ann Arbor pf.	22	25	Lacledo G. pf.	75	80
Atlantic & Pac.	½	⅝	L. N. A. & C.	½	1
B. & O. S. W. pf.	6	10	L. N. A. & C. pf.	1¼	2¼
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Brook. Un. Gas	85	89	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Brunswick Co.	¾	1	Man. Beach	5	10
Buff., R. & P.	15	22	Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Canadian Pac.	54¾	56	Mexican Cent.	7¼	9
Central Pacific	14½	15½	Maryland Coal pf.	45	52
Chi. & Alton	160	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78
Chi. & Alt. pf.	172	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48½
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Michigan Cent.	90	92
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	101	Minn. & St. L.	18	19¾
Chi. Great West.	4½	5¼	Minn. Iron	53	56
Chi. & North. pf.	150	..	Mobile & Ohio	19	22
C., C., C. & St. L.	25½	26½	Morris & Essex.	162½	167
Cleve. & Pitts.	102	..	Nat. Lead Co.	22½	23
Col. C. & I. Dev	½	1	Nat. L. Co. pf.	86	86¼
Col. Coal & I., Dev. pf.	2	..	Nat. Lln. Oil	12	14½
Col. Fuel & Iron	23½	24½	Nat. Starch	5	7
Col. & H.C., all in. pd.	5	6	Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	60
			Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
			New Cent. C.	6	8
			New England	..	45
			N. Y., N. H. & H.	177¼	178
			N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	12
			N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	75
			N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	..	28
			N. Y. L. & W.	116½	..
			N. Y. S. & W. pf.	24	25
			N. & W. pf., all	..	10
			Norfolk So.	62	70
			Nor. & West., all	..	53
			Nor. pf.	10⅝	11⅜
			Nor. pf. W. pf., all in. pd.	16⅜	17
			Nor. P., all in. pd.	13⅛	13⅝
			Ohio Southern	..	5½
			Ore. R. & N. pf.	35	39
			Oregon S. L. & U. N.	13	15
			Pitts., all in. pd.	13	15
			Penn. Coal	4s. 305	..
			Peo., D. & E.	2	3
			Peo. & East	5	8
			P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	53
			P., P. W. & C.	162	..
			Quicksilver	pf.	1¾
			Quicksilver	pf.	12
			Rens. & Sar.	180	..
			Rome, W. & Og.	116	118
			St. L. Southw.	4	4¼
			St. L. S. W. pf.	9	10
			St. P. & Duluth.	19	..
			St. P. & D. pf.	81	..
			St. P., M. & M.	112	115
			St. Paul & O.	47	47¾
			Texas Pacific	8⅞	9¼
			St. L. & San F.	4	5
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12	13
			St. P. & O. pf.	125	135
			Third Avenue	161	163
			Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
			Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
			U. P., D. & G.	2	3
			United States L.	9	9½
			U. S. Express	40	45
			West. Union Beef.	5	7½
			W. & L. E. pf.	27	32

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Belcher	.38	.39
Best & Belcher	.44	.44
Bodie Consolidated	*.65	.66
Challar	.79	.80
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.05	1.05
Crown Point	.17	1.06
Gould & Curry	.25	.24
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.15
Mexican	.40	.40
Mono	.20	.20
Ophir	.88	.90
Potosi	.54	.53
Savage	.26	.25
Sierra Nevada	.40	.43
Union Consolidated	.39	.39
Utah	*.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.28	.28

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 24.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05¼
Anaconda	.93½	.92
Argentum	.46½	.46½
Blue Bell	.07½	.07½
Consolidated	.13¾	.13½
Elkton	1.31	1.27
Golden Fleece	.95	.95
Isabella	.43½	.43
Jefferson	.15¼	.15¼
Pharmacist	.14½	.14½
Portland	1.28½	1.29
Rosa	.11½	.11½
Union	.30	.29
Work	.07¼	.07¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,400	Am. Sug. Ref.	110	110⅜	110	110¼
20	Am. Tobacco	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
210	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13½	13½
140	Chicago Gas	73	73⅛	72⅞	73
250	Chi., R. I. & P.	65⅞	66¼	65¾	65⅞
2,690	Chi., Bur. & Q.	70¼	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝
4,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	73⅛
85	Diamond Match	114	115	114	115
200	Gen. Electric	32	32½	31¾	31¾
260	Louis. & Nash	47⅝	48	47¼	48
250	Manhattan	87½	88¼	87¼	87⅝
5,930	P. & R., all in. pd.	25½	25¾	25⅛	25⅝
20	Southern pf.	26½	26½	26¼	26½
10	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	W. & L. E.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
19,395					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	A., T. & S. F. adj	41½	41½	41½	41½
2,000	Ohio South. 1st	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2,000	Southern Ry. 1st	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
$11,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1896.—The session to-day was given up almost entirely to merry-making, there being but little trading of any kind, and that little was without feature. The traction stocks all closed unchanged, and the industrial specialties closed ¼c. lower for Welsbach Light and United Gas Improvement, and 3 higher for Storage common. The market at the close was dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	..	..	..	8
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
Cambria	42	43	42	43
Choctaw	7	7¼	7	7¼
Con. Trac. stock	..	25½	..	25½
Electric Storage	27½	28	27	27½
Electric Storage pf.	29	30	29	30
Elec ro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	51	52	51	52
Hestonville pf.	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	25	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51	..	51	..
Indianapolis	21	22	21	22
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21½	22	21½	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	41	42	41¾	42
Lehigh Valley	31	31¼	30¾	31½
Met. Traction	107½	109	107½	108½
Northern Central	66½	..	66½	..
Northern Pacific	13½	13⅝	13	13¼
Northern Pacific pf.	22	22½	22	22¾
Pennsylvania	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
Penn. L., H. & P.	13	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
P. L., H. & P., pf., $80 pd.	25	25½	24⅞	25⅛
Penn. Steel	..	37	..	37
Penn. Steel pf.	..	70	..	70
Philadelphia Traction	67	67¼	67	67¼
Philadelphia & Erie	..	17	..	17
Reading	12¾	12 13-16	12⅝	12¾
Union Traction	9⅞	10	9¾	9⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	237	..	237	..
United Gas Imp.	71¾	72	72	72½
W. N. Y. & P.	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾
Welsbach	41½	42	42	42½
Welsbach of Canada	..	2	2	2¼
Welsbach Commercial	..	25	..	25
Welsbach Commercial pf.	..	65	..	65

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	77½	79	77½	79
N. J. Con. 5s	82¾	83	82½	83¼
Newark Pass. 5s	107	108	107	108
People's Trac. 4s	94	..	94	..
Union Trac. 4 per cent	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—There was practically no feature to the local market, aside from an attempt by the bears in Diamond Match to secure cash stock. There were a few transactions in the cable, but the general list reflected the prevailing holiday dullness.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received from Chicago as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Strawboard	33¼	34½	33	34
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	60	62½	61½	63
Chi. Brew. & Malt	12½	13½	12½	14
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	32½	34	32½	35
Chi. P. & P. Co.	39½	40	37	40
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	47½	50	48½	50
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	¼	⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

Golding & Whitehouse have sold for Louisa Strasburger, to Flake & Dowling, the five-story brownstone building 15 Maiden Lane, 24 by 83.5. This purchase gives the buyers a frontage of 80 feet on Maiden Lane, as they recently purchased 9, 11, and 13 Maiden Lane.

The same firm also sold for H. S. Ely & Co., as agents for Gabriel M. Tucker, to a foreign insurance company, at $160,000, the five-story granite front building 35 Pine Street, 24.1 by 74. The building will be demolished soon after May 1, when the leases of the present occupants expire, and a tall business structure will be erected on the site.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Messrs. Fay & Stacom, at about $44,200, the six-story apartment house 33 Forsyth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold, for Elliott Zborowski, to David Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag, fourteen lots, being the entire block front on Central Park West, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, 201.5 by 150 feet on Eighty-seventh Street and 200 feet on Eighty-sixth Street.

Messrs. Oppenheimer and Hamershlag have also purchased the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, 100.11 by 95 feet.

Emma M. Meilert and Louisa Bromhorst have sold to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager the four and five story factory buildings on the southeast corner of Stanton and Attorney Streets, 50 by 100.

The price paid for 71-77 West One Hundred and Second Street, sold by C. R. Gregor & Son, was $130,000, instead of $100,000, as previously reported.

At auction at the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Matilda Well, at $4,000, the three-story frame dwelling 327½ East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 21 by 100.11.

F. St. John Burke has purchased the two and three story dwellings, 120 and 122 West Forty-seventh Street, size 37.6 by 100, at about $40,000, on which plot he intends to erect a seven-story factory building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 74, by Feodor Von Raitz of 101 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 20 and 35 by 89.2, by Patrick Pendergast of Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $61,000.

No. 317 West Fifty-second Street, alterations to a four-story brick school, cost, $900; Nos. 40 and 42 First Street, a four-story and attic brick school, cost, $800; southeast corner Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick school, cost, $700; northwest corner Fifty-first Street and First Avenue, to a two-story brick school, cost, $900; alterations by city, C. B. J. Snyder, architect.

No. 157 West Seventy-fourth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, by Meyer Goldberg of 157 East Seventy-fourth Street owner; Max Muller, architect; N. L. Tesler of 6 Beach Street, builder; cost, $200.

No. 40 East Fourteenth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts, by John Kinney, 407 West Thirty-third Street, owner; L. C. Holden, architect, and Butterick Publishing Company, (Limited,) lessees; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

66TH ST, n w corner of Central Park West, 300x irregular; William Durland and wife to John B. Coleman..... $1

85TH, ST, s s, 60 ft e of 3d Av, 20x50.5; Jacob Engel and wife to William Hoffmann 13,000

PROSPECT PLACE, w s, 150.5 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x54; Annie E. Johnston to Fannie Levy 5

102D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; E. Ellery Anderson and wife to Gustave Lange 1

108TH ST, s s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Robert L. Knaggs and wife to Lavis Lavy and others 1

102D ST, s s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 75x100.11; Gustav Lange and wife to Henry Neus 24,000

106TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 37x99.11; Louis M. Bailey to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 10

123TH ST, s s, 649.6 ft w of 7th Av, 46.6x99.11; Louis M. Bailey to same..... 10

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 202.6 ft s of 145th St, 18.6x61.6x18.8x62; Ernest Hall, referee, to Frederick A. Reiss..... 18,500

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11x25x100.11 to 100th St, 75x100.11x100x100.11; C. D. Dixon and wife to R. Augusta Polhemus..... 1

138TH ST, 302 West; Eliza C. Webster to Thomas Berkeley..... 1

DOWNING ST, 62 and 67; Adolph Dreyfus and wife to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another 52,500

LYON AV, s s, 50 ft e of Doris Av, 50x100; Ellen Liddle to Rudolf Seus and Edward Frederich 1,200

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Frank J. Barry to Julia A. Barry.. 5,000

STANTON ST, 274; Adolph Weinberger and wife to Sam Eckert, exchange of property 1

53D ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; Sarah A. Farley and another to Margaret A. Farley..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret A. Farley to Peter Farley 1

116TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; Benjamin Hoffman, referee, to Abraham Cohen and others, executors, &c.... 6,000

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Rosalie King to Thomas J. McLaughlin 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.2 ft s of 99th St, 25.3x100; Susan E. Eadie to Reuben Krause 1

105TH ST, 72 and 74 West; Reuben Krause and wife to Susan E. Eadie..... 1

169TH ST, n s, 168.3 ft w of 11th Av, 50x86.7; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Edward M. Plumb 4,700

169TH ST, n s, 218.3 ft w of 11th Av, 200x86.7; same to William Hayes..... 14,200

169TH ST, n s, 118.3 ft w of 11th Av, 25x75.8; same to Annie M. Geraty..... 2,600

3D AV, s w corner of 166th St, 40x81x39x80; William G. Rose to William S. Patten 1

BENSON AV, s s, at south line of Lot 17 of map of Bensonia, 25x—; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Henry Zehder and wife 50

SAME PROPERTY; John McLoughlin, as executor &c., to same..... 100

EDENWOOD AV, e s, 344.8 ft n of St. James St, 50x100; Elmer A. Allen and wife to Lillian R. Chatterton..... 2,400

JEFFERSON AV, e s, 400 ft n of Dumont St, 50x156; Anthony K. Royce and wife to Joseph Tesoro 1,900

DECATUR AV, n w s, 341.6 ft n e of Southern Boulevard, 37.6x100; Augusta Rannenstein to Catherine M. Augustine..... 10

36TH ST, 316 East; Julia M. Schieffelin to Bertha Epter 1

24TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 8th Av, 20x88; Catharine T. Smith to the Jeanne d'Arc Home 1

96TH ST, 158 and 160 West, and 166 West 96th St; Theresa Steinmann to Julius Bonner 10

87TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.8x100.8; James D. McEntee and wife to Catharine Hayden 1

47TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Daniel O'Neill to Kate O'Neill.... 6,750

BATHGATE AV, w s, 32.8 ft s of 180th St, 22.4x77.4x irregular; Ellen M. Chambers to Joseph E. Butterworth..... 1

11TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 522, map of Wakefield, 50x110; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to David Mayer Brewing Company 6,100

DARKE ST, e s, 200.4 ft n e of Boston Av, 33.4x97.5x33.4x97.9; William P. Berrien and wife to Charles E. Ahrenbeck..... 2,200

FRONT ST, 182; Alice Wilkinson and another to William J. Matheson..... 42,000

MONROE ST, 56; Henry Fischel and wife to Solomon Bacharach 1

8TH AV, 42; Katherine Mortimer to Catharine Mortimer 1

72D ST, 216 West; Frederick J. Stone to Margaret L. H. Stone..... 100

2D AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 65th St, 25x75; Morris Silberstein and wife to Ignatz Bodenstein, ½ part..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Ignatz Bodenstein and wife to Morris Silberstein, ½ part..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 109 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x101.5; Sigmund B. Steinmann and wife to Julius Bonner 10

162D ST, s s, 226.7 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 34.8x irregular; Ferdinand Forsch and wife to Jacob D. Butler..... 1,000

141ST ST, n s, 406.6 ft e of old line on Alexander Av, 50x100; Herman Schmuck to Herman G. Unger and wife..... 1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 300 ft n of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Alfred Ericson and wife to Wesley A. Brown and wife..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BENGER, W., Sons & Co. to Henry L. Sandford and another; 176 5th Av, 6 years, P. P. $10,000-11,000

BRUNS, William, to James Rock; 533 West 46th St, 5 years..... 480-540

CARR, Michael, to Theodore Muth; 389 West St, 5 7-12 years..... 1,200

COOGAN, Matthew, to Francesco Capaldo and another; 324 East 107th St, 2 years 1,440

DYAR, Harrison G., and another to Albert H. Davenport; 331 5th Av, 12 5-12 years 7,800

HEIMSOTH, William, to W. H. Anderson; 108 West 18th St, 3 1-6 years..... 900

LEVY, Fannie, to Annie E. Johnston; 64 Prospect Place, 2 years..... 540

STOKES, Jane A., to Nathan Edwards and another; 503 6th Av, 5½ years...2,500-2,800

SANDFORD, Henry L., and another to W. Benger, Sons & Co.; 16 West 23d St, 11 1-6 years..... 14,000

OTTINGER, Marx, and another to Katie Grasmuck; 371 West St, 5 years..... 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BARILATI, Lena, to Severino Dati and wife; 337 East 115th St, 1 year..... $1,500

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Harry Fischel; 56 Monroe St, 4 months..... 5,000

BRAUN, Frederick G., to John V. Braun; e s of Elliott Av, Lots 31 to 38A and 39B of map No. 2 of Olinville, 1 year..... 50

BERHM, Abraham, and wife to William Rothschild; n s of 89th St, 391 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 28,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., and wife to William R. and Charles D. Knapp; s e corner of Boulevard and 162d St; also s s of 162d St, 300 ft e of Boulevard, and n e corner of 162d St and Boulevard, 1 year..... 22,500

SAME to same; n s of 161st St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, demand..... 42,500

SAME to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 162d St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 24,000

SAME to same; s e corner of Boulevard and 162d St, 100 ft s, s s, 300 ft e of Boulevard, and n e corner of 162d St and Boulevard, 1 year..... 50,000

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Dora Knieder; n s of 140th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 4 months..... 625

CHANLER, Margaret L., to Real Estate Trust Company of New York; w s of 9th Av, 50.5 ft n of 124th St, 3 years.... 30,000

CHATTERTON, Lillian R. and Walter S., to the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association; e s of Edenwood Av, 344.8 ft n of St. James St, installments. 4,000

SAME to Elmer A. Allen; same property, 1 year..... 1,900

DREYFOUS, Orville and Emanuel, to Edmund Hendricks; 116 East 119th St, 2 years 1,500

DALE, Anna T. and James S., to Marion Campbell; w s of Walton Av, 245 ft s of 180th St, 4 year..... 1,000

FINE, Chase, and others to Francis W. Foote; 104 East 108th St, 3 years..... 7,000

GERATY, Annie M., to Abraham Van Santvoord, referee; Lot 53, map in partition, &c., see deeds, 3 years..... 1,560

GOLDMAN, Esther and Harris B., to Samuel A. Tuska; 3,083 3d Av, 2 years.. 1,000

GRIMLEY, Felix, and wife to William C. Flanagan; w s of Park Av, 288.4 ft s of 327½ East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 21 by 100.11.

F. St. John Burke has purchased the two and three story dwellings, 120 and 122 West Forty-seventh Street, size 37.6 by 100, at about $40,000, on which plot he intends to erect a seven-story factory building.

HOFFMAN, Emily, to the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York; 57 Bowery, 1½ years..... 1,500

HUBBARD, Isaac P., and wife to Elizabeth A. P. Demarest; w s of Lexington Av, 45.8 ft s of 32d St, 4 months..... 3,500

HOFFMANN VON WOFFENSTEIN, Carolina, to the Germania Savings Bank of New York; w s of Washington Av, 125 ft s of 164th St, 1 year..... 33,000

JORDAN, Alexander A., and wife to George W. Folsom, committee; s e corner of West End Av and 68th St, 3 years..... 25,000

KEHOE, John, and wife to Bernard Cohen and Woolf Endel; 27 and 29 West 112th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 46,000

SAME to Hugh Kelly; same property, (two mortgages,) 9 months..... 7,339

LYNCH, Eliza B. to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 84th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

LEKAKIS, Constantine, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of the City of New York; e s of Sedgwick Av, 384 ft n from n line of the Renwick property, 1 year..... 13,000

MEAD, Ella R., to Nicholas H. Bremer; s s of Columbus Av, Lots 212 and 213, map of a portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 2,000

McQUIRK, John, to Jane T. McQuirk; n s of 113th St, 400 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 6,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Rosalie King; s s of 112th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1½ years..... 44,000

NORTH, John, and others, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n e corner of 106th St and 3d Av, 1 year.... 22,000

NEUS, Henry, and wife to Gustav Lange; s s of 102d St, 180 ft e of Park Av, (two mortgages,) ½ year..... 54,000

SAME to same; w s of Pleasant Av, 25.8 ft s of 116th St, ½ year..... 5,000

PENCE, Harvey L, and Mary L., to Julia Plaut; 338 West 57th St, 1 year..... 3,500

RAPPER, Edward, and wife and 11 to Richard S. Emmet, as executor, &c.; n e corner of 102d St and 2d Av, 3 years..... 20,000

REISS, Fred A., and wife to Hermann von Gehren; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, 5 years..... 15,000

SCHERMERHORN, Mary A., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 116th St, 319 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 300

SEAMAN, Robert, and wife to Treadwell Cleveland; 15 West 37th St, 1 year.... 25,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag and wives to George R. Fearing and others, trustees, &c., of Amey R. Sheldon; s s of 141st St, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 14,000

SAME to same; n s of 141st St, 431.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 14,000

TIMMINS, Edward M., to Abraham Van Santvoord, referee; Lots 49 and 51, on sale map, see transfers, 3 years..... 2,820

TESORO, Joseph, to Anthony K. Royce; e s of Jefferson Av, 400 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years..... 1,500

UNDERHILL, Anna M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; n s of 20th St, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years..... 30,000

SAME to Sophia L. Cauldwell; n s of 20th St, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 1½ years.... 2,000

UNGER, Hermann G., and wife to Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag; n s of 141st St, 406.6 ft and 431.6 ft e of Alexander Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years.. 2,000

WALTER, Marie A., to Jacob Van Brink; s s of Clinton Place, 71.10 ft e of University Place, lease, 1½ years..... 2,500

WALLACE, James G., and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 50th St, 187.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.. 10,000

SAME to same; 208 East 52d St, 3 years... 20,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, to John J. Bell; s s of 158th St, Lot 94, map of the Village of Melrose, 23d Ward, demand..... 5,000

ZEHDER, Henry, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; e s of St. Ann's Av, at s line of Lot 17, map of Bensonia, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Edith, to Tony Kopta..... $1,800

BACH, Lewis Z., to Stephen H. Jackson 1

CLEVELAND, Treadwell, to Prescott H. Butler, trustee of Annie A. Clinch.... 25,000

CASPER, Julia, to Charles H. Reed..... 1,500

FOWLER, Clarence M., to David F. Wright 1,000

FRIEDLAND, Fanny, to Louis Cohen... 1

GRATTAN, Margaret, administratrix of Joseph Grattan, to Margaret Grattan.... 1,645

GIFFORD, Silas D., executor of Andrew Stoeckel, to Rudolph Stoeckel..... 1

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Jacob S. and Simon F. Bleyer..... 7,500

SAME to the executors of Emanuel Bleyer 2,500

JARVIS, Welcome S., trustee to Anna K. Shaw 25,000

KREBAUM, Sophie, administratrix of Gustav J. M. Krebaum, to August Freutel 6,078

LEET, N. Y., to Anthony B. Potter..... 1,030

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to William Prager. 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Frederick K. Pendleton and another, trustees of Thomas E. Davis..... 9,000

SHELDON, George R., assignee of William H. De Forest, to Frederick J. Middlebrook, (two assignments)..... 19,000

TATUM, Charles A., and another, executors, &c., of Edward Tatum, to Charles A. Tatum..... 1

UNGER, Hermann G., to Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag..... 1,005

WOOD, Louisa M., and another, executors, to Charles A. Tatum, (six assignments).. 6

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee for Emily L. Ford..... ....

Lis Pendens.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

179TH ST, s s, 118.1 ft s of Webster Av, 18.6x100; s w corner of Vanderbilt Av West and 179th St, 101.2x118.6x100x133.8; Vanderbilt Av West, w s, 231.6 ft n of 179th St, 105.3x145x84x142.8; also, interior lot, begins 236.9 ft s of 179th St and 145 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, runs w 16.8x n 81.5x e 17x s 84; Adelaide A. Hillyer, guardian, to Sereno D. Honflis and others, (four actions to foreclose mortgage.)

AVENUE A, w s, 26.6 ft s of 3d St, 26.6x100, (leasehold;) Joseph Applegate against Sophia Becker and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PITT ST, w s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Betsey Dinkelman and another against Estelle H. Kaplan and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

143D ST, w s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Edward Oppenheimer and another against Flora Sawyer and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

NORFOLK ST, 20; George Ruppert and another against Leon, or Louis, Jaffe and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

MORRIS AV, s w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Pincus Lowenfeld against Heffman Rogers and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

ROOSEVELT ST, 19 and 21; Lexington Av, e s, 40.5 ft s of 56th St, 20x78; Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees, against Catharine Garrick and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

HOUSTON ST, 162 West; Isaac Hirsch against Morris Young and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 148th St, 101.6x117.10; Harris Bartelstone against Josephine Hunter and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

46TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5, leasehold; Mary Rocks against Charles Althof and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

117TH ST, s s, 68.9 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x100.11; Thomas O'Rourke, or O'Rorke, against John H. O'Rourke and others, (foreclosure.)

7TH AV, s e corner of 131st St, 99.11x125; Otto H. Dage, assignee, against Leopold Kohn, owner; Edward Lloyd, contractor 4,322

124TH ST, s s, 164 ft w of Columbus Av, 61x100; Alberene Stone Company against James B. Cole, owner; James D. McEntee, contractor 576

102D ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 70x100.11; Annie C. Doyle against estate of Julius Lipman, owners; Abraham Cohn and others, executors..... 5,825

22D ST, 200 to 215 East; Belden J. Rogers against Martin H. Lehmaier, Meyer M. Schwartz, and Albert Sichel, owners; Henry Thompson, contractor..... 121

30TH ST, n s, entire front between Broadway and 6th Av, 159.4x98.9x197.2x105.9; William Bradley against Douglas H. Schneider, owner; Charles S. Kendall Company, contractors 16,426

105TH ST, 7 East; Alberene Stone Company against Charles Spengler, owner; Charles F. Darby, contractor 112

112TH ST, 104 East; Samuel Rosenzweig against David L. Durra, owner and contractor 13

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 716.7 ft n of Riverview Terrace, 204.2x137.6x255.1x187.6; Rody McLaughlin against Henry G. Hilton and wife, owners and contractors..

7TH ST, 200 East; Samuel Greenwald against William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein, owners and contractors..... 450

22D ST, 207 to 215 East; James G. Wilson against Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., owners; Percy Jacobs, contractor; Henry Thompson, sub-contractor 136

22D ST, 207 to 215 East; Pierson & Co. against Lehmaier, Schwarts & Co., owners; Henry Thompson, contractor..... 385

176TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x100; Patterson Brothers against Frank Goldman, owner; John A. Blauvelt and A. Van Nostrand, contractors.. 139

HARRISON AV, e s, 240 ft n of Tremont Av, 32x100; Overbaugh & Camp against James R. Pringle, owner; S. B. Gravatt, contractor; S. B. Nelson, sub-contractor.

33D ST, 135 to 139 East; Reliance Architectural Iron Works against Martha W. Horgan and Fannie G. Slattery, owners; Horgan & Slattery, contractors..... 1,424

22D ST, 207 to 215 East; Hervey Thompson against Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., owners; Percy Jacobs, contractors..... 7,043

178TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Washington Av, 25x56; Paul E. Vallance against Maria L. Field, owner and contractor.. 419

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS OF 1896.

102D ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 47.6x95; Harris Fordnisky, on German Life Insurance Company to Abraham Cohen and Isaac Markowitz, two orders..

SAME to SAME PROPERTY; same on same, to Manhattan Cornice and Skylight Works, two orders 325

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of 1st St, 50x100; F. J. McGraw, on Amy J. Hallock, to Jacob Nelsan..... 200

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 25x74; Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., on F. A. Snow, to Rock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey..... 500

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—CHARLES SELIG.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed Edward Hogan, Jr., receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Selig, on the application of David Wilson, Jr., and for Eugene Smaill, on the application of Anton Hirneis.

—CALM & WEILL.—Joseph Calm and Leon A. Weill, composing the firm of Calm & Weill, dealers in furniture at 502 Columbus Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to James Bowle. They began business on April 15 last, and claimed an nivestment of $10,000.

—W. H. PRICE.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday took possession of the office furniture of William H. Price, at 10 Wall Street, on an attachment for $237, in favor of William Waldorf Astor, for rent of Rooms 54 and 55. Mr. Price abandoned the office some time ago, and is now a resident of Denver, Col.

—MULDAUR COMPANY.—The Muldaur Company, manufacturers of neckwear at 789 Broadway, which went into the hands of receivers on Oct. 31, with liabilities of $77,000, has settled with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, and Judge Pryor has granted an order permitting it to resume business and discharging the receivers.

—THOMAS F. BRENNAN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Thomas F. Brennan, liquor dealer, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, for $848, in favor of the estate of John Emmons. He has been in the saloon business for ten years.

—HENRY MAERLENDER.—The Sheriff yesterday closed up the place of business of Henry Maerlender, manufacturer of fur garments at 58 West Twenty-eighth Street, who allowed judgment to be taken against him by Marie B. Maerlender, on Wednesday, for $6,019. His embarrassment is attributed to the depression in the fur trade and the expenses of removal to his present location.

—RICHARD BOTTING.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Richard Botting, dealer in fancy goods and leather novelties, at 851 Broadway, on executions in favor of John Mehl & Co. for $1,424, and Robert Vom Cleff, $1,396. He confessed judgments to these parties on Dec. 5, 1895, for $3,096 each, but has since paid off more than half of each claim. The money was loaned to him when he started in business in May, 1893. He carried a stock of $13,000.

—NUTROLACTIS COMPANY.—The Nutrolactis Company of 36 East Fourteenth Street, yesterday confessed judgments to Theodore W. Stemmler, the President, for $1,483, money loaned, and to The International Board of Health Journal Company, for $750 advertising. The business was started in 1889, and incornorated in 1892, and the company manufactured a milk-producing medicine. It claimed a cash capital of $10,000, and to have spent over $10,000 in advertising. The company formerly had a branch at Parkwood, N. C.

—EMMET C. GIBSON.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $25,000 against Emmet C. Gibson, President of the Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Company of Akron, Ohio, in favor of Ira M. Miller, of three notes. Mr. Miller sold the Akron General Electric Company to Mr. Gibson in December, 1895, and it was asserted that Mr. Gibson incurred obligations to the amount of $900,000 in purchasing it and the Akron Street Railway Company, which he gave notes maturing from time to time. It is alleged that he has disposed of his real estate in Washington and some securities.

—DAVID BUCHNER.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received an attachment for $19,070 against David Buchner, manufacturer of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes at 424 Greenwich Street, in favor of Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., which was obtained on the allegation that, while insolvent, he turned his business over to a stock company, called the Buchner Company, which was incorporated on Nov. 20 with a capital stock of $100,000. The organizers were Mr. Buchner, Moses Hamerschlaeg, his son-in-law, and Abraham Liebeskind, his brother-in-law. It was alleged that he turned the company to put his assets out of reach of the creditors, and that he owed at the time the company was formed $80,000 and had assets of $50,000. The Sheriff put a keeper in 424 Greenwich Street, and also in 539 West Twenty-first Street, where some of the machinery has been removed to. Mr. Buchner has been in business since 1866.

—WHITMAN SADDLE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Whorisky yesterday closed up the place of business of the Whitman Saddle Company, at 118 Chambers Street, on an attachment for $24,612 in favor of the Combination Cycle Company of Jamestown, N. Y., for which the first-named company acted as selling agents for bicycles. The entire claim was $34,237, but the latter company took out $9,625 worth of bicycles and sundries under a writ of replevin a few weeks ago. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the Whitman Saddle Company had given a chattel mortgage on its effects in this city and at Newark, N. J., where the factory is located, for $40,889, to Mary L. Buck, wife of Henry L. Buck, President of the company, and Lizzie Mehlbach, wife of W. C. C. Mehlbach, the Treasurer, and also transferred the factory property and other real estate in Newark to the same parties for $1. These were given on Dec. 14, while on Dec. 4 the Treasurer, it was alleged, had stated that the liabilities of the company were only $7,500, and on Dec. 10 had stated that the liabilities did not exceed $12,000 and the company had assets of $53,000. The company was incorporated in 1880, succeeding Royal E. Whitman, and had an authorized capital stock of $100,000, owned or controlled principally by Messrs. Buck and Mehlbach.

Out of Town.

—GEORGE B. NEWMAN & CO.—A suit for $50,000 was begun in Providence, R. I., yesterday by the Carroll Porter Boiler and Tank Company of Pittsburg, against George B. Newman & Co. An attachment was placed upon their property. The suit is the outgrowth of a disagreement in regard to some work done on a contract for laying pipes in New Bedford, Mass. The Newmans were sub-contractors under the Pittsburg firm.

—WHITMAN SADDLE COMPANY.—An attachment for $25,000 was yesterday levied upon the stock of the Whitman Saddle Company of Newark, N. J., in behalf of the Combination Cycle Company of Jamestown, N. Y. Previous to the replevin one for $8,000 was placed on the stored goods of the saddle company in New York. Before taking any action, the cycle company claims the Whitman concern mortgaged its Jamestown works for $41,000, and this mortgage is held by the wife of Henry I. Buck, President of the company.

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SAME—W.